U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 190-NY-268448

26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10278
April 21, 1999

13|pp

Mr. Ernie Lazar
P.O. Box 423434
San Francisco, California 94142-3434

RE: "THE INDEPENDENT"
FOIA Request

Dear Mr. Lazar:

This is in response to your Freedom of Information Act request dated October 5, 1998.

Enclosed are copies of documents from our files. Excisions have been made from these pages in order to protect information exempt from disclosure pursuant to the following subsection of Title 5, United States Code, Section 552: (b)(2); (b)(7)(C); (b)(7)(D). See form OPCA-16a, enclosed, for an explanation of this exemption.

Pursuant to your request, 132 pages were reviewed and 131 pages are being released.

Notations have been made in the margins of the enclosed pages indicating specific exemptions applied to excised portions of the material. Where pages have been withheld in their entirety, a deleted page information sheet has been substituted showing the reasons for the deletion.

The enclosed material is from the main investigative file in which the subject of your request was the subject of the investigation.

If you desire, you may submit an appeal from any denial contained herein. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Co-Director, Office of Information and Privacy, United States Department of Justice, Flag Building, Sutie 570, Washington, DC 20530, within sixty days from receipt of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal." Please cite the name of the office to which ur original request was directed.

Sincerely yours,

LEWIS D. SCHILIRO
Assistant Director in Charge

By: James J. Roth/er
JAMES J. ROTH
Chief Division Counsel

Date Received February 1952

From [redacted] b7c
(Name of Contributor)

Peterboro, N. Hampshire
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By [redacted] b7c
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To Be Returned.....Yes( )...No(X)

① 3/28

Description: Photographic copy of January, 1952 issue of "Expose", Volume 1, Issue No. 3

File Number 100-108609

see ser 3

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Inside Story

EXPOSÉ

"..for an alert America.."

This is your sample copy. See letter on this page.

Vol. 1 Issue No. 3 | January, 1952 | New York, N. Y.

The MYSTERIOUS Mr. MATTHEWS

Man Who Formed 20 Red Fronts Now Masterminds U. S. Fascists!

By LYLE STUART

J. B. Matthews is at it again this month. He has issued another call to many of America's hate-mongers to hurry to his penthouse apartment at 410 West 24 Street in New York City for another of his fabulous parties.

On a single Saturday night, more than 120 people, including some of the weirdest you ever want to meet—will gather in the home of one of America's most mysterious and most dangerous men.

The apartment will be decorated expensively but in bad taste. As usual, food and drink will be served on a lavish scale, and many of the guests will pass out, intoxicated.

The Elusive J. B. Matthews: This rare photo was taken years ago just after Matthews' "commie" period. Today Matthews is strategy-maker for Westbrook Pegler, Senators McCarthy & McCarran, Upton Close, Ben Freedman and Gerald L. K. Smith, among others.

A typical guest list consists of a Congressman, two or three dozen ex-Communists and a flock of super-nationalists. The latter group buys the material Matthews puts out.

And Matthews puts out.

Hearst Offices

From his desk in the legal offices of the Hearst Corp. (he was never been on the payroll of Hearst—but to reach him you call the Hearst Publications' telephone number, Columbus 5-7500) J. B. Matthews has done more to nourish anti-Semitism and anti-democratic trends than any other man in America.

Among the people he advises, directs, and feeds "information" to, are Westbrook Pegler, Senator Joseph McCarthy, Joe Kamp, George Sokolsky, Elizabeth Dilling, Fulton Lewis, Jr., John T. Flynn, Ben Freedman, Alfred Kohlberg, Lucille Cipolla Crain, Allen Zoll, Lawrence Dennis, Robert Denner, Upton Close and Gerald L. K. Smith.

Of these, Dilling, Smith, Zoll and Dennis have been indicted for sedition or have headed organizations branded "subversive and fascist" by the U. S. Department of Justice.

The editors of Exposé believe this man and his activities are so dangerous to the welfare of this nation that we shall devote a series of articles to him.

We shall show how he deliberately directed the smear campaign against Anna M. Rosenberg which gave anti-Semites more fodder than anything since Hitler published Mein Kampf.

We shall show how he directs the nation-wide attack on the public schools. (Crackpot Allen Zoll paid him $2,000 for the material for his "Reducators At Harvard.")

We shall show the strange hold he has on William Randolph Hearst, Jr., through his secret-service that operates throughout the Hearst empire.

(How much young, gullible Bill Hearst knows of the man who operates from his building cannot be ascertained. It is possible that he may not know all of Matthews' background and the extent of his activities.)

In this article we shall show how he did more to further Communism and Communist-front activities in America than any other living man.

(Continued on Page 6)

Attempt To Suppress Exposé Fails As Newsdealers Cry For "More Copies"

Friendly cooperation from newsdealers in New York City this month had foiled an attempt to suppress the second issue of Exposé with its feature story: "The Truth About Winchell!"

Papers were delivered to our distributor, the Newsdealers Association of Greater New York on schedule.

Four days later copies had not reached a single newsstand in the area.

On investigating, the publisher of Exposé was told by a Newsdealers Association employee, "The boss said not to deliver the papers to the newsstands."

The "boss" was Association President William Richter, a politically ambitious attorney with offices at 150 Broadway.

Richter admitted he had "spoken to Winchell's office."

"They're very much upset over there," he added.

Whether the Winchell office had called him or he had called the Winchell office, could not be clearly determined, although the latter is believed to be the case.

Winchell Telegram

Richter sent Walter Winchell a telegram in which he said: "I want to assure you that I shall not distribute this paper."

He then gave orders not to return the papers to the publisher. He was going to hold them.

Word about the obvious attempt to gain Winchell's favor by suppressing the paper, reached Time magazine and the New York Post. Both began an investigation which caused Richter to release the papers to the publisher after first having mutilated three thousand of them with mimeograph ink.

Meanwhile, an extra printing of Exposé was distributed by Exposé staffers, and sold out within 24 hours. Four separate deliveries were made to each newsstand and the demand was so great that

(Continued on Page 7)

Tries To Escape U.S.S.R. Lands In U.S.A. Prison

Alexander Lotsanov, 42, came to the United States in 1943. For a brief time he worked for the Soviet Purchasing Commission.

In 1944 he was ordered back to Soviet Russia.

He refused to go. He announced instead that he would become a political refugee. "I have seen too much of freedom in the United States," he said. "I love freedom."

For the next six years he shipped out of American ports as a seaman on various U. S. and foreign vessels. In 1948 he received a continuing waver of passport from the State Department.

Last January, however, when his ship went into drydock, Lobanov was arrested by the Immigration Service. Since then he has been kept in a detention barracks.

(Continued on Page 7)

exclusive:

Committee Whitewashes Stork Club

The Mayor's Committee On Unity of New York City is an organization set up to combat discrimination. It is supposed to be a private body, free from political pressures and influences.

This month, it made its final report on the Stork Club's discriminatory policies which were brought to public notice by Miss Josephine Baker.

Said the Committee in effect: "The Stork Club's Mr. Billingsley has just congratulated with us. However there is nothing we can do about it. This is as far as our powers allow us to go."

The report is on the Mayor's desk but has not been given to the

(Continued on Page 7)

STUART PUBLICATIONS, INC.

50 West 55th Street, New York 19, N. Y. PLaza 7-7097

Dear Reader:

This is a sample copy of Exposé.

It is being sent to you because we feel it will tell you about Exposé better than any circular letter. Mailboxes are full of circular letters and letters are full of promises.

We thought you'd like it better if we delivered first.

Exposé contains stories and articles that would meet resistance at most magazines and newspapers. They're "inside stories"... they're factual.... they're honest...they're complete.

And yet they're stories most magazines and newspapers dare not publish because they might bring forth pressure group reprisals or advertising cancellations.

We hope you'll like this sample of Exposé. We hope you'll subscribe promptly and that you'll tell your friends about it.

On page two is a coupon which will bring you the next 21 issues of Exposé for only $2... in a special offer which expires this month.

May we hear from you?

Sincerely,
Lyle Stuart

EXPOSÉ

"Inside stories for an informed America"

Expose is published by Stuart Publications Inc., 505 Northampton Street, Easton, Pennsylvania.

Editorial and subscription offices are at 50 West 55th Street, New York 19, N. Y. PLaza 7-7497.

EDITOR Lyle Stuart — MANAGING EDITOR Joseph Whelan

Subscription: $2 for 11 issues
$3 for 21 issues
Single copies by mail: 25c
6 for $1

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Postmaster: If undeliverable for any reason, please return to Expose, 50 West 55th Street, NYC 19, N.Y.

Strictly Between Us . . .

An attempt has been made to discredit us.

Walter Winchell, on his broadcast of November 18, launched an attack on Exposé.

Poor Walter was unable to deny any of the facts we revealed about him in our December issue. He was unable to find a legitimate basis for attacking Exposé.

And so he drew upon a teen-age misdemeanor for his attack.

While he ranted, he was perfectly aware of course, of the true facts: that the editor of Exposé has a record of one misdemeanor . . . that he was eighteen when he was charged with this misdemeanor; that the court's verdict was "sentence suspended."

* * *

We knew when we undertook to publish Exposé, that before much time would elapse, every effort would be made to make us sorry that we'd ever begun. And we felt we would not be sorry.

As for Winchell . . . well, what could you expect from someone who is "against discrimination" only until his being "against discrimination" causes him some slight inconvenience.

We believe Exposé will continue to be published long after Winchell has written his final gossip column.

* * *

Incidentally, it is probable that in this and in coming issues of Exposé you will find articles and stories that may not appeal to you.

Because we have no fear . . . no political or religious doctrine to preach . . . we are going to publish factual material on many sides of many subjects. Especially shall we publish when a subject is considered taboo by most other publications.

* * *

There is no doubt that we shall make some mistakes. This, despite the tremendous care taken to be as factual and as accurate as possible.

Willingness to admit an error, it seems to us, the test of an honest publication.

In the last issue we made two errors of fact. We referred to J. Parnell Thomas as an ex-Senator when of course he is an ex-Representative. We talked about Reader's Digest presses rolling "in upstate New York." They roll in New Hampshire.

* * *

As we announced in the last issue, this will be your final chance to obtain Exposé at the special introductory rate of $2 for 11 issues.

Next month, the price goes up.

If you have not already subscribed to Exposé, may we suggest that you act promptly? The coupon below is for your convenience.

Sincerely,

Lyle Stuart

Subscription Coupon

EXPOSÉ, 50 West 55 Street, New York 19, N. Y.

Enclosed please find $——— for:

——— subscriptions—21 issues for $3.

(this special offer expires January 10, 1952)

Also send me copies of—issue #1—issue #2 for which I enclose 25c each.

Name .....

Address ..... Zone.....

City ..... State.....

Letters to the editor

This column is open to comments from our readers. Letters should be as brief as possible.

"THANKS TO BE . . ."

Dear Editor:

Exposé is a brave effort and promises to be a successful one. My subscription is enclosed and with it goes my best wishes for your future.

Lulac Buckman

New York, N. Y.

"FAITHFUL IN REPORTING . . ."

Dear Editor:

Please enter my subscription beginning with issue #1 . . . I trust that you will always be faithful in reporting fact: that is most vital in promoting our free way of life.

Rev. John Henry Lehn
ST. MARK'S CHURCH

Manoch Chunk, Pa.

"MY WIFE . . ."

Dear Editor:

The Winchell article . . . is an excellent piece of journalistic debunking of a "myth". How did you manage to gather all the inside dope?

My wife . . . in the past, . . . has been skeptical. She has finished the second issue and is now completely sold on your paper too. The material, she feels, is spicy and lively and tingling and calculated to appeal to different tastes and types of readers. This I think, is a shrewd bit of critical appraisal.

We wish you the best of luck.

Charles I. Glicksberg

New York, N. Y.

CRITIC

Dear Editor:

I'm subscribing to your paper because you may turn up some leads for me, and because I thought a couple of the pieces . . . were well done.

However I can't help making a few insulting remarks: I hope you get enough of them to produce action.

First . . . the rag is almost impossible to read . . . typography is . . . a monstrosity.

Second . . . let your facts speak without benefit of exclamation points.

So much for insults. Inasmuch as I'm sending my bucks, I guess I can save the compliments.

Kenneth Fiester
EDITOR, TEXTILE LABOR
TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA

New York, N. Y.

LIBERAL CATHOLIC WEEKLY

Dear Mr. Stuart:

Thank you for your generosity in appealing for The Commonweal in Exposé for December.

You will be glad to know that we have had another 500 new subscriptions since we last wrote you.

Edward S. Skillin,
EDITOR

New York, N. Y.

"WORTH THE $2 . . ."

Dear Editor:

The issue . . . about Winchell and the Readers Digest is wonderful. I must say, to me, this issue alone is worth the $2.

Josh Evans

Cleveland, Ohio

"SUCH SWEET MUSIC . . ."

Dear Editor:

Haven't heard such sweet music since Ben Franklin and Tom Paine. Are they back again?

Mrs. H. D. Woods

N. Clarendon, Vt.

BOX SCORE

- Number of subscriptions received by press time of this issue: 1,143.
- First printing of this issue: 30,000 copies.
- This issue distributed on newsstands in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx and parts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Florida.

Followup

To Issue #2 (December)

Probably the most amusing angle of the Winchell blast at Exposé on his broadcast and in his column was the fact that he did not mention the name of Exposé. Nor did he mention that Exposé feature story was about him. He pretended to be defending Reader's Digest on which we carried a (brief) article on the back page.

* * *

Many other publications and people did name Exposé and we're grateful.

Drew Pearson displayed a copy of Exposé and plugged it on his local television program.

And on his NBC show of December 2nd, Leon Pearson discussed Exposé and the forthcoming Post series on Winchell. (See below.)

* * *

"The Truth About Winchell" created quite a stir. Winchell was so upset by the story that he hurried back to New York to defend himself.

Even while Winchell remained in N.Y., the anti-Winchell criticism mounted.

Exposé seemed to have opened the floodgates.

One effect: The Exposé article inspired the New York Post to do an entire series on Winchell. It will begin in two weeks.

Paper had planned a series on Sherman Billingsley until a copy of Exposé was delivered to Post publisher Dorothy Stiff.

First place the Post reporters came to for sources was the Exposé office. Full cooperation was given them.

* * *

One disk jockey (Sam Cyron) sounded off against Winchell on his radio program. He first announced: "What I am about to say will probably cost me my job." (It didn't.)

The Jewish Daily Forward devoted three columns in telling "the great W.W." what is thought of him.

* * *

Copies of Exposé were distributed at a gathering at the Overseas Press Club. Somebody remarked thoughtfully: "This could well be the story that will topple Winchell."

* * *

As soon as the paper reached his hands, Winchell went through the motions of attacking a few Government-labeled fascists in an effort to show that we were wrong in saying he is "off them."

But he could not escape the damning truth of his relationship with Senator Joe McCarthy.

The love affair is mutual.

On November 14, McCarthy inserted Winchell's radio broadcast into the Congressional Record. (Page A-7268.)

Followup

To Issue #1 (November)

The F. H. McGraw Company which does the hiring for the Atomic Energy project at Paducah, Kentucky, has finally agreed to remove race and color questions from its job application blanks. Action by the NY State Committee Against Discrimination was begun as a result of the story in Exposé.

* * *

David Bryant, a Negro, was sentenced to 30 years on the chain gang when he was 14. He was accused of stealing a flashlight which had never been stolen.

This month, the editors of Exposé received a letter on the Bryant case.

It read:

"I am thanking you from the depths of my heart for trying to help my son. He was tried and sentenced and in prison before I knew anything about it.

"I love my son. I've done everything I could do to help him but I am poor and did not have any money. I wrote the Governor several times but have received no answer.

"David wants to finish high school so bad. He is smart in books, and I'm hoping and praying that he will be set free so he can go back to school and finish before he gets too old.

"Please try to do everything you can to set my son free. May God bless you."

The letter, carefully written in pencil, was signed by David Bryant's mother, Mrs. Annie Bost.

* * *

This month a petition to the Governor for the pardon of David Bryant is being prepared by a North Carolina lawyer as a direct result of the Exposé story.

CAPITOL HILL-ARTIES — VUPS.

"Russian corner."

THE INSIDE STORY ON

These "Good As New" $14.95 Vacuum Cleaners

The doorbell pushers are engaged on a $35 weekly draw-against-commission basis. You don't have to be a supersalesman. Frequently a crew may be made up of men recruited by the United States Employment Bureau.

The radio announcer paints a glowing picture. "Now at last YOU may have in YOUR HOME a beautiful guaranteed rebuilt ELECTROLUX vacuum cleaner WITH ALL THE ATTACHMENTS," he says excitedly. "The new large model! and the price—an unbelievably low $14.95! That's right! I said $14.95—and there are no extras . . . no catches . . . no strings. All you have to do now is to call Buckminster 2- . . . ."

You make your phone call. The next morning or afternoon, a salesman calls at your home. He isn't from the Electrolux Company, for Electrolux has nothing to do with this rebuilt model promotion.

"Lady," he says, "we want your husband to see this wonderful value before you buy it. I'd like to have somebody drop by tonight to show it to you."

The housewife is asked for a deposit "as an expression of interest." This ranges from a dollar to ten, depending on the ability of the salesman and the gullibility of the woman he's dealing with.

In the evening, a car drives up with two salesmen in it. Neither of them is the man who made the the original pitch. These are two slick, smooth-talking young men.

The "new large model" cleaner is brought into the home.

For one thing, it isn't very large. Nor very "new" since Electrolux hasn't made a new model since 1946. Rather, it's a rebuilt 1931 or 1933 model.

Nevertheless, this little very old

model works well. The housewife would do well to buy it. She won't buy it if the sales pair can help it.

Only rarely will they part with this demonstrator, for they and their company lose money on the $14.95 sale.

Rather, this is the way it usually works out. The customer is "sold" and pays whatever she owes over the original deposit for the $15 model. With $15 in their pockets, the salesmen are ready to go to work.

"By the way," one says casually, "I'd like to show you a vacuum cleaner you might be interested in later on." He brushes aside protest with, "I have it downstairs. It will only take a minute."

While one salesman makes conversation about children or dogs, his companion hurries to the car and returns with a splendid looking streamlined cleaner.

And before long, housewife and husband are listening to: "Why take that old model which will probably cause you all kinds of trouble? I can leave this new one here and your fifteen dollars is enough for the down payment. Then your only cost is a few cents a day."

The "few cents a day" ranges from a total of $69.95 to $119.50. Some of the sales pairs knock off sales at two out of every three homes they visit.

Columbians Ride Again

Emory Burke and Homer Loomis, of the Hitler patterned "Columbians, Inc." are back in action again.

The three year hitch these two served behind bars for riot incitement and the dynamiting of Negro homes, seems to have had little effect on them.

Less than 30 days after their release a few months ago, they held their first Columbians "revival" meeting in their former bailiwick, Atlanta, Georgia.

Loomis's initial move upon being released from prison was an attempt to gain publicity for recruiting purposes.

He visited the offices of the Atlanta Journal and boasted of Burke's and his intentions to reorganize. The paper did not fall for the "angle", so armed with their "thunderbolt" insignia which they adopted from the Nazi S. S., the boys had "to spread the word" by mouth alone.

Perhaps it was because of the lack of publicity that their first meeting was a flop.

With all their old poison on display they couldn't get more than four people, besides themselves, to attend.

The profitable market for race hate isn't dead in that area. Rather the Klan and others with similar views do not consider this team "safe." Like gangsters, when they know a fellow thug is being watched by the police they stay away.

It was the investigation and exposure of the Columbians that led to the legal banning of the Klan.

Today Burke and Loomis are supporting themselves by selling vacuum cleaners door to door. Not too unusual an occupation for them when you consider the opportunity it gives them to talk to people.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Advertisement

[illegible]
CHARITY COOK BOOK
[illegible]
Only $2.75 postpaid
[illegible]
New York [illegible], N. Y.

Advertisement

FREE "[illegible]"
By [illegible]
[illegible]
THE THOMAS PAINE FOUNDATION
Dept. [illegible], [illegible] W. [illegible] St., New York [illegible], N.Y.

Not In The Guide Books

By ROBERT E. PIKE

I have seen some unusual things in the churches of England and Europe. These are never mentioned in the guide-books. Often they are unknown to the guides themselves. But they are far more interesting than many of the "standard" sights, which often evoke only yawns from foot-sore culture-seekers.

How many tourists, for example, have passed by the baldaquin in St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome? But not more than a dozen of them, perhaps, have been (for they would never see it if they did not know about it, and look for it) the remarkable mosaic pictures on each side of that baldaquin.

Beginning on the east side and continuing around in a westerly direction, so cunningly fashioned that the casual eye never notices it, is a picture of the Virgin Mary in the first stages of pregnancy. The succeeding pictures show more advanced stages of the condition until its natural conclusion.

In France, the Synodal Palace at Sens can boast of the most remarkable set of statues in the religious world. There, the cornice of the facade is crowned with a row of gargoyles, of which one is a horned chemira squatting on its haunches and furnished with certain characteristics that leave an ineffaceable memory.

Beside him sits a naked woman [illegible] by concupiscence that the artist has depicted in angry caricature.

The others are too indelicate to describe.

At the Saint-Lazare Cathedral, in Autun, the capital of the first pillar to the left of the main entrance shows a naked man squatting and swallowing a long sausage.

One end, in his mouth, he holds in his left hand. The other end, at the opposite end of his digestive tube, he grasps in his right. Probably some of these strange statues possess an allegorical or symbolical significance, but the meaning of this one has, I confess, so far escaped me.

In a stall at the church in Corbeil is a carving of a liquor-dealer trundling up a keg of rum on a wheelbarrow. Above him, a cup and jug on a shelf seem to indicate that the liquor is intended to be sold retail.

Liquor scenes are indeed a common motif in church architecture. A bas-relief at Ely Cathedral in England shows a man drinking from a horn, and a [illegible] in the parish church at Ludlow, Shropshire, represents an ale-wife filling a very large jug from a very small cask.

> ### About The Author
>
> Robert Pike is a Professor of Romance Languages at Monmouth Junior College, Long Branch, N. J. He has witnessed all the things he describes in his article except the baldaquin in St. Peter's—and that has been carefully verified.
>
> Mr. Pike was a Captain in the Army and from 1944 to 1947 was stationed abroad. At one time he was Chief of the Translation Section of the Munich War Crimes branch of the Army of Occupation.
>
> He is an authority on [illegible] [illegible].

Another theme dear to the medieval mind we might entitle: "Who Wears The Breeches?" A group of statues adorning a pew in the Rouen Cathedral shows a typical fight over this valuable garment: a man and his wife have both seized the trousers and are struggling for possession of them. The husband grasps a knife in his hand and seems to be threatening to cut them to pieces rather than give them up.

Family fights are often seen gracing these old churches, even when not concerned with breeches. A stall in the church at famous Stratford-on-Avon, for example, shows a desperate battle between husband and wife. She has seized him by the whiskers, and is raising an immense ladle over her head to beat him with.

A variation on this theme may be seen in a stall at Hereford Cathedral. There a man is falling of a cook's bag, for which [illegible] [illegible] is hurling a platter at his head.

A stall in Sherborne Minster represents a youth, book in hand, laid across the teacher's knee. The boy's breeches are down, and he is soundly flogged. Three other

(Continued on Page 8)

Advertisement

CHINESE RECORDS! [illegible] . . . $2.50 for two different.

ACME COMPANY [illegible] Street New York 13, N. Y.

[illegible]

Catholic Views On Movies Radio & Free Speech Are Aired

On November 10, 1951 at the Hotel Statler in New York City, the Alumni Association of Catholic University presented its tenth annual Catholic University Forum.

The subject was "Freedom of Communication in a Democracy."

In the audience were about one hundred priests, fifty nuns, a hundred parochial school students and a few dozen laymen.

The first guest speaker was Martin Quigley Jr., editor of Motion Picture Herald. His father was greatly responsible for the two film censorship bodies, the Hays office and the Catholic Legion of Decency.

Quigley, who was Jesuit trained for seven years, declared that freedom for films meant only the right to make pictures that agree with morality as interpreted by the Catholic church.

At the end of Quigley's talk, a priest stood up in the audience and inquired: "How can we help our young people to become Hollywood actors? How can we help them to infiltrate the industry?"

Quigley explained to the priest that, "to get into the acting field, Catholics have to pursue the same course as everyone else."

"However," he added, "I don't think it is too important to encourage them to become actors. I do think it would be valuable though to encourage our young people to get into the distribution end of the business. In the final analysis, it's the distributors who control the industry."

Leo Brady was next. Brady, author of the book "Edge of Doom," is an associate professor of the Department of Drama at Catholic University.

Brady declared that "Catholicism is the great reality."

His attitude toward freedom of communication was summed up in his own words thusly: "Freedom of speech means the moral right to say what is true."

He disagreed with a member of the audience who identified himself as "Law graduate, class of 1950" and who asked: "Shouldn't error and truth be permitted to fight it out in the marketplace of discussion"?

William R. McAndrew, General Manager of the National Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C., was next.

Unlike the speakers who had preceded him, McAndrew believed that both sides of every question should be heard.

Permit An Atheist

A priest, who identified himself as a Jesuit, got to his feet to ask: "Would you permit an atheist on your stations"?

McAndrew smiled embarrassedly and replied: "Don't put me on the spot by asking me about an atheist. But I do subscribe to General Sarnoff's declaration and the Federal Communications Commission attitude that both sides of every question are entitled to a fair hearing."

For this, McAndrew was reprimanded by another priest who took 10 minutes to explain that "evil never has a moral right to be heard."

Last among the guest speakers was Neil MacNeil, who last year retired from his position as Managing Editor of the New York Times.

MacNeil was introduced as "the man who got the Pope's encyclicals into the New York Times."

He saw danger to freedom of the press—but not from any religious or pressure group. He saw it in the proposed United Nations Covenant on Human Rights.

He praised Senator Bricker (Ohio) and sneered at a group he lumped together as "Eleanor Roosevelt, the socialists, New Deal Democrats, Fair Deal Democrats, and Americans For Democratic Action."

Times Editor

MacNeil's attitudes were interesting if only for the reason that as Managing Editor of the N. Y. Times he had authority to publish or not to publish news that ran counter to his own feelings.

In the subdued discussion period which followed the speakers, a priest who identified himself as Father Barrett of Fordham University, stood up to protest the fact that he had been criticized eight times by Catholic newspapers for permitting non-Catholics like Meyer Berger (N. Y. Times), and Catholics who work for non-Catholic magazines (like the picture editor of LIFE Magazine) to address his classes.

The criticism, he explained, was that these writers were accused of not having "totality of attitude."

A member of the audience asked: "Doesn't freedom mean that we should permit other people to express their opinions?"

Leo Brady took that question for reply. He said: "We must realize that America is not a Catholic country. Therefore freedom of speech is the kind of thing you must be for, openly."

On that note, the meeting ended.

Bishops Disapprove Majority-Made Morals

The New York Times devoted seven columns of its issue of November 18, 1951, to a statement by Roman Catholic Bishops in the United States.

TIME magazine on November 26, 1951, devoted its very important first page to the story.

Strangely, the TIME story made no mention of that paragraph in the Bishops' statement which distressed many non-Catholics who read it.

Said the Bishops: "No state, no group of educators may reject a truth of the moral order to suit the claim of convenience. The process of determining moral values by the consent of the majority is false in principle and sanction. Morality has its source in God and it binds all men."

The process of determining moral values by the consent of the majority is a democratic tradition and an old American custom which began with the first group of settlers.

Advertisement

What Is The Cause of Social Injustice?
—and what is the best way to combat it?

Read the amusing pamphlet:
"UNDERDOGS VS. UPPERDOGS"
by Jim Peck
Illustrated with cartoons by Mat Kauten
Price 25c. Send orders to
MATT KAUTEN 20 Jane St., New York 14, N. Y.

Those "Cure-All" Drug Advertisements—

Advertising is a tremendous business in America today. Advertisers sponsor most of radio and television entertainment. They make possible the daily newspaper.

The roads are crowded with advertising billboards. Streetcars, busses and trains are taped with thousands of miles of advertising posters.

Few magazines are able to operate without advertising.

The advertisers have placed their imprint in our ball parks. In a few cities, advertising commercials are piped to the "captive" audience of people who have to ride in public busses.

Advertisers have tried to capture the skies too. Skywriting and planes carrying ad streamers are common sights in many large cities.

Newspapers and magazines have gradually assumed certain standards. The so-called standards vary from publication to publication.

The Magazines

Magazines like *Woman's Home Companion* and *Ladies' Home Journal* seem more particular about the kind of advertising they carry.

Magazines like *Cosmopolitan* and *The American Magazine* continue to be chock full of disease "cures" and disease "relievers."

For instance ads in the October, 1951, issue *The American Magazine* offer drugs to "relieve itch of simple piles," "wake up your liver bile," "relax jangled nerves," "cure itching caused by eczema, rashes, scalp irritation, chafing, athletes foot, etc."

Other ads promise quick relief from backaches, constipation, headaches, neuralgic pain and neuritis.

The American Magazine is not unique in carrying this type of ad. A check of seventeen magazines for October, November and December reveals that three out of five appear to bar no promises.

Advertisers of "cure" and "speedy relief" drugs, ointments and cosmetics often vary their claims for the same drug as the years go by.

Also one company may own many competing products and if you don't fall for the promises on one page you may like the promises on the next.

Thus American Home Products Sterling Products owns both Bayer's *Aspirin* and *Anacin*. In the dentifrice field they own, among others, *Dr. Lyons*, *Kolynos* and *Philips Milk of Magnesia* brands.

Some of the ads reproduced on these pages appear silly to us moderns, fifty years later. However the ads which occupy the most space in our newspapers and magazines will seem equally deceptive and foolish to the citizens of the year 2,000.

Profits Are Juicy

Drug profits are juicy.

Thus on a product like *Serutan* profit runs as high as 43%. And the druggist knows there will be a demand for *Serutan* inasmuch as the product (nature's, spelled backwards") is advertised in newspapers and magazines having a combined circulation of 32,228,000 families.

(Continued on Page 5)

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

For Your Family and Your Horse

The Best Antiseptic Known.

TRY IT FOR

Rheumatism, Strains, Sprains, Swellings and Enlargements.

Price, 25c., 50c. and $1.00.

Dr. EARL S. SLOAN,
615 Albany St., Boston, Mass.

In 1906 Sloan's Liniment was sold "for your family and your horse." Now that most families have automobiles instead of horses, Sloan's appeals only for family use.

Lifebuoy Soap which is widely advertised to kill B.O. (body odor) was once advertised and sold in England as a flea killer for dogs.

Why Papa Quit Tobacco.

Mamma saw a notice in the paper about a new discovery that was odorless and tasteless that ladies could give in tea, coffee or any kind of food, which would quickly cure anyone of smoking cigars, cigarettes or chewing without their knowledge. We sent for a package and gave it to him secretly and papa hasn't used any tobacco since. Anyone can have a free trial package by addressing Rogers Drug & Chemical Co., 606 Fifth and Race Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio, and easily drive foul tobacco smoke and dirty spittoons from the home.

Magazines no longer carry ads which promise that a few secret drops in his coffee or tea will cure him of the smoking habit. For one thing, cigarette advertising is plentiful and magazines won't risk insulting the tobacco companies. However —

QUIT TOBACCO!

— the so-called "secondary" magazines still carry ads offering tobacco "cures." This small ad appears in LIFE ROMANCES for February, 1952.

WHAT BRAND DO YOU SMOKE?

THE INSIDE STORY ON CIGARETTE ADVERTISING

The tobacco industry has boomed into a tremendous industry, during the past twenty years, largely through the effectiveness of its advertising.

Smokers consumed 10 billion cigarettes a year in 1910. In 1952, they will consume more than 400 billion.

The American smoker now consumes an average of 21 cigarettes a day. While you read this sentence more than 38,000 cigarettes are being lit in the United States of America.

More Men Than Women

More men smoke than women, but cigarette advertising is being designed to change that.

Roger William Riis in his book "The Truth About Smoking," reveals that "at 14 years, 15 per cent of the boys and 3 per cent of the girls say they smoke."

Thirty years ago the Government managed to break up the cigarette monopoly in an anti-trust suit. American Tobacco Co. was forced to break up into the present American Tobacco, Lorillard, Reynolds, Liggett & Myers and other sundry companies.

Since then, all have been engaged in guerilla warfare to sell cigarettes.

Time and again the Federal Trade Commission has cracked down on misleading cigarette advertising.

The FTC has said:

1. All manufacturers of leading brands buy their leaf tobacco from the same sources.

2. There is no reliable basis for claims that one brand is superior to another in respect to throat irritants.

This month, the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Company was conducting an unusual campaign to sell its Raleigh cigarettes.

Quoting the FTC statements, B. & W. asked: "Why do other cigarettes avoid these facts"?

The Raleigh ads conclude: "The real difference between cigarettes is premiums."

Raleigh, of course, gives away premiums for coupons found in each pack.

But the Raleigh iconoclasm was lost in the usual colorful bulk of full page ads in every important national magazine.

Who can you believe?

"LUCKIES TASTE BETTER THAN ANY OTHER CIGARETTE"! says Luckies.

"GUARD AGAINST THROAT SCRATCH," says Pall Mall

"FOR A TREAT INSTEAD OF A TREATMENT, SMOKE OLD GOLD," says Old Gold.

"DO YOU INHALE? THEN YOU'RE BETTER OFF SMOKING PHILIP MORRIS," says Philip Morris. ("Because PHILIP MORRIS is definitely LESS irritating, definitely MILDER than any other leading brand"!)

"SMOKE SCREEN CIGARETTES CLAIMS SWEPT AWAY! NEW EVIDENCE PROVES THAT LUCKIES ARE THE BEST MADE OF THE FIVE PRINCIPAL BRANDS"! says Lucky Strike.

"84 PER CENT OF SERVICE MEN INTERVIEWED AT TIMES SQUARE, N. Y., said: 'CAVALIERS ARE MILDER THAN THE BRAND I HAD BEEN SMOKING' "! says Cavalier.

"BE HAPPY, GO LUCKY"! says Lucky *Strike*.

"Be happy, go crazy," says cigarette advertising to the consumer.

Meanwhile, the American Medical Association Journal continues to carry cigarette ads, most of which seem to imply that every other cigarette may cause throat irritation "but ours won't."

In November, 1948, the AMA Journal observed that most physicians themselves indulge in smoking, in spite of the growing number of reports on the relationship between cigarettes and certain ailments.

The Journal, never a publication to turn down an easy cigarette advertising dollar, went so far as to state: ". . . smoking in moderation, for those for whom tobacco is not known to be harmful because of specific ailments . . . does not appreciably shorten life."

Note the word "appreciably."

Cancer & Smoking

Famous cancer specialists have collected stacks of statistics which indicate, but do not prove, that heavy smoking is a significant factor in causing cancer of the lips, tongue and palate.

Latest to add their voice in affirming this "medical suspicion" that smoking aids cancer, is the British Medical Journal which concluded in a recent article that ". . . smoking is a factor and an important factor in the production of carcinoma (cancer) of the lung."

Meanwhile, the Federal Trade Commission continues its struggle to keep cigarette advertising claims reasonable claims.

In North Carolina an FTC hearing brought out the fact that a North Carolina farmer (the ads call them "planters") had signed a testimonial for Camels though he smoked Chesterfields.

Asked the FTC: How did you happen to sign this advertisement?

Replied the farmer: **"The ones that were with me signed it. They said it was all right, there wasn't nothing to it. I can't read."**

This is reminiscent of an interview a reporter from the Cleveland Plain Dealer had a number of years ago with Giovanni Martinelli, the opera star.

Martinelli insisted that all newspapermen put out their cigarettes. He explained that the smoke made his throat sore.

"But didn't you endorse a brand of cigarettes once"? asked a reporter.

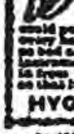
"Si, Si," admitted Martinelli with a smile. "But remember what I said. I said these cigarettes never make my throat sore. That is true. They never do."

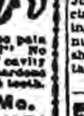
"Because," a reporter asked, "you never smoke them"?

"Si, Si," grinned Martinelli. "I never smoke them. I never smoked anything in my life."

The cigarette company which had been providing Martinelli with a carton of cigarettes each week as a gift, removed his name from the mailing list . . . and in embarrassment, removed his smiling photograph from their ads.

Have You Holes in Your Teeth?





If so, you should have them filled. Not with decaying vegetable matter, but with "ANTI-CAVITY." You can be your own dentist. Any ten year old child can use "Anti-Cavity." If you have toothache, "Anti-Cavity" will stop it instantly, filling the cavity with a substance that becomes hard, smooth, and adhesive to the tooth; will last as long as any filling the dentist would put in for you at a cost of 50c to a dollar a tooth. "ANTI-CAVITY" should be in every home, as it will save needless pain and suffering. Thousands can testify that there is no pain so bad as the toothache. Then why have it when there is such a remedy as "Anti-Cavity?" No instruments needed to fill a tooth with "ANTI-CAVITY." You can fill any shape or size of cavity in from three to five minutes. The pain stops almost instantly, and in one hour the filling hardens so that it will last for months. Send 15c for bottle containing enough "Anti-Cavity" to fill 25 teeth.

HYGIENIC REMEDY CO., 769 Euclid Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

In 1902, magazine advertisements told you to fill your own cavities. But then came large amounts of advertising by tooth paste and powder manufacturers and also the suggestion that you "visit your dentist at least twice a year."

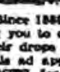
This made almost everybody happy. The magazines refused fill-your-own-cavity ads. And the dentists, happy that business was being encouraged their way, only occasionally bothered to explain advertising messages which read: "Dr. Lyons tooth power suggests that you do as your dentist does. He uses powder."

He does indeed. But it would rarely be Dr. Lyons tooth powder. Scientific experiments have shown that Dr. Lyons scratched plate glass.

Nor do most dentists seem anxious to explain that there is no dentifrice safer or more effective for home use than baking soda (sodium bicarbonate) which costs five cents for a large box at any grocery.

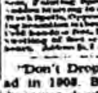
TOOTHACHE?

DENT'S



Since 1888, Dent's has been telling you to chew their gum or use their drops for cavity toothaches. This ad appears in REAL ROMANCES for December, 1951.

DON'T DROP DEAD



"Don't Drop Dead" warned this ad in 1908. But your chances of dropping dead probably increased if you relied on these pills for any of the symptoms they were supposed to relieve.

Still Remain With Us!

(Continued from Page 4)

Serutan is advertised in dailies, weeklies, and leading women's magazines including *American Weekly*, *Life*, *Look*, *McCall's*, *Parents'*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Woman's Home Companion*, *Family Circle*, *Good Housekeeping* and *Ladies' Home Journal*.

Short commercial *Serutan* announcements reach 10,000,000 television homes. And on radio, *Serutan* has three programs that are broadcast daily, five times a week over 160 stations. These are commentary by Victor H. Lindlahr, Arthur Van Horn and Don Gardiner.

Most of the purpose of drug advertising is to persuade you to buy the more expensive "name brand" product.

Thus, *Bayer's Aspirin* sells for as much as 1c a tablet. An average price is 69c per hundred.

However since all aspirin must meet USP (United States Pharmaceutical Association) standards, all aspirin is pretty much the same.

Thus, instead of paying 69c a hundred for *Bayer's*, the consumer can do a lot better for himself by paying 6c to 13c a hundred for a private brand that isn't advertised.

Bayer's acts no differently than any other aspirin on the market.

Doesn't Tell

Why doesn't your druggist tell you this?

His profit on a 69c sale is naturally going to be greater than his profit on a 12c sale.

For instance *St Joseph Aspirin* boasts that it "outsells all other children's aspirin combined. Your druggist's profit on *St. Joseph Aspirin* is 37%.

The *Drug Trade News* for September 17, 1951, warned druggists that "Nationally advertised drug merchandise is the most vital asset of retail pharmacy . . . nothing should be permitted to impair its force and value."

Newspapers carry more "name brand" and "cure or relieve" advertising than the magazines.

The *N. Y. Daily News*, which carries more than any other newspaper, insists on 8 000 changes in advertising claims each year . . . but makes no attempt to raise standards above the cheapest magazine level.

The *New York Times* does not carry this kind of advertising. It has 5 full-time employees who work on "advertising acceptability." The department, until recently, was called "Division of Advertising censorship."

The *Times* culls out more than 1,700 "objectionable" advertising claims each year.

Chiropractor's

QUACK CURE-ALL PROMOTES NEGLECT —A PATIENT DIES

Promotion of "radio" machines for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and every other serious disease was the most bizarre violation of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act tried in the Federal courts in a long time, the Food and Drug Administration revealed this month. Ruth B. Drown, Los Angeles chiropractor, was found guilty by a jury.

She received a fine of $1,000.

Dr. Drown claimed that her machines can "tune in" the organs of the body with a single drop of the patient's blood, or two drops if the patient can't be there in person. This remote control is effective even when the operator does not know the patient's whereabouts, according to the Drown teachings.

At the 2-week jury trial in Los Angeles, one defense witness, a long-time patient of Dr. Drown's, said she had been treated successfully from Los Angeles when she contracted pneumonia at Atlantic City, N. J. She said she believed she would be healed even if she had an automobile accident in Moscow and the Drown machine had to tune in through the Iron Curtain.

The Government agency produced leaflets and circulars in which Dr. Drown claimed that the only current used is that of "the patient's own body energy of life force." By tuning in on the radio frequency of the disease, according to Dr Drown, the diseased cells automatically fall away. Her followers are careful to preserve their "body magnetism."

At the trial one witness gave enthusiastic endorsement to the Drown admonition against shower baths. He explained that water is a conductor which would connect the patient with the vibrations of the sewer.

Consequently, if he took a shower, his body magnetism and energy would go down the drain. He is also careful, he testified, not to pull out the stopper until after he has climbed out of the tub, and to clean the tub with a long-handled brush to avoid any contact with water going down the drain.

The trial had its tragic side. The Food and Drug Administration's key case history was that of a woman treated for cancer of the breast by the Drown Radio Therapeutic Instrument until her case became too advanced for successful surgery.

Government experts prominent in the fields of medical and chiropractic treatment, radio, and physics testified at the trial that the machines were worthless.

This type of ad appears in many magazines regularly. It offers only a cream and no promises. Ad above is taken from the 1951 DETECTIVE ANNUAL.

Passbooks Are Full Of Coupons But All YOU Get Is A Headache

The passbook fad which took hold in various sections of the country recently has backfired in seven cities within the past three months.

The "idea" seems like a good one for the consumer. Merchants are approached by a passbook promoter. To have their shop or service included on a coupon in the passbook, sometimes they have to pay — sometimes merely say, "O. K." They are sold when told that "this is a good way to introduce your place to new people."

Books of coupons are printed and widely advertised on radio and television and in the newspapers. *Free grease job for your car! Dinners at half-price! Your week's laundry done for a dime! A permanent wave for only $1!*

The collection of free trial offers and discounts sound appealing. The customer is told that "NOW! You can have $189 worth of valuable services for only $1.98."

The catch is that the passbook promoter never tells a merchant how many passbooks he intends to sell. He sells as many as people are willing to buy.

In New York City recently a passbook operator named Harry Schooler, sold more than 130,000 of his "Metropolitan" passbooks—at $1.98 each.

Everybody became unhappy all at once. The merchants weren't delivering what was promised on the passes.

Some of the stores and services had planned to accept coupons and fulfill their promises. But when thousands upon thousands of free-loaders poured in, merchants found they had to neglect regular cash customers.

Where "free" or "half-price" offers were made, a small businessman could handle a few hundred—but 20 to 30 thousand would bankrupt him.

So the stores and services said: "We're not accepting the passes."

The customers had no protection—and no recourse except to find Mr. Schooler.

But Mr. Schooler had vanished.

BETWEEN THE CUP AND THE SHIP-ment

In Kansas City, Mo., Frank A. [illegible] and his Kansas City Coffee Company were fined $200 and court costs for shipping coffee in mislabeled bags. Invoices that accompanied the bags lied about the quantity of contents: bags contained less coffee than was represented.

In the "old days" magazines were full of this kind of advertising. Here, a 1904 vintage ad offers to send you a book explaining why some people are short and others tall.

The "add five inches to your height" promotions have disappeared from magazines today except for the "Now you can be taller than she is" variety which doesn't offer to make you taller — only to appear taller by wearing somebody's elevator shoes.

From 1904 to 1952 there hasn't been much change in the appeal to women to "develop your bust."

In 1904, "prominent society ladies" were offering testimonials on how they "increased their busts up to 6 inches."

KLEENEX METHODS MAKE COMPETITION TISSUE TEARFUL

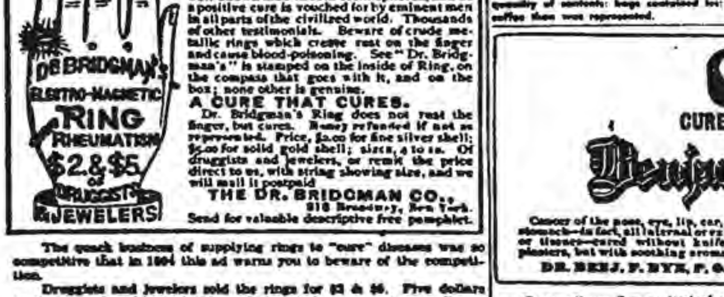
International Cellucotton Products Company sells about $100,000,000 worth of sanitary products a year including Kotex sanitary napkins and Kleenex facial tissues.

It sells about 70% of all the sanitary napkins and 30% of all the facial tissues sold in the United States.

This month the Federal Trade Commission filed a decision against the company.

It seems that International paid its jobbers the usual 15% commission for handling its products. **But then it added 4½ per cent to persuade them not to promote competitive products.**

"These practices," warned the FTC examiner, "constitute a restraint of trade . . . have lessened and suppressed competition . . . and have shown a dangerous tendency to create a monopoly."



The quack business of supplying rings to "cure" diseases was so competitive that in 1904 this ad warns you to beware of the competition.

Druggists and jewelers sold the rings for $2 & $5. Five dollars in that year bought what $50 would buy today . . . and was often a full week's salary for clerks and laborers.

Cancer

CURED WITH SOOTHING BALMY OILS.

Benjamin F. Bye, M. D.

Cancer of the nose, eye, lip, ear, neck, breast, stomach—in fact, all internal or external organs or tissues—cured without knife or burning plasters, but with soothing aromatic oils.

Cancer, Tumor, Piles, Fistula, Eczema, and all skin diseases. Home treatment sent when desired. Cut this out and send it for an illustrated book on the above diseases.

DR. BENJ. F. BYE, P. O. Box 246, North Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Cancer "cures" were typical of ads in COSMOPOLITAN in the early part of the century. This one appeared in 1901 in an issue which also contained ads promising cures for morphine addicts.

The Mysterious Mr. Matthews

(Continued from page 5)

Matthews is the darling of the "night shirt" crowd. He has been highly praised by such "patriots" as William Dudley Pelley (indicted for sedition) of the Silver Shirts; by the now-defunct German-American Bund, by Father Coughlin, and by Matthews' very close friend Allen Zoll. (For background on Zoll see the November Expose.)

Matthews is the brain behind the crackpots.

He directs their activities like a man playing with pawns on a chess board.

Matthews furnishes "information" to Senator McCarthy, and when McCarthy is in town, he rarely fails to visit Matthews at his home.

Matthews furnishes lists of questions to be asked by the McCarran Committee and when Committee Attorney George Morris is in town, he too dutifully pays homage to the Matthews penthouse.

There is no one too low in the hate-peddling field for Matthews to do business with, and he neatly combines his professional and very profitable anti-Communism with his other business: doing writing and "research" for the race-hate gang.

His book, "Odyssey of a Fellow Traveler" was published by John Cecil who wanted to bar anti-semite from this country on the grounds that they were "all Jewish Communists."

William Kullgren, also indicted as a seditionist, praised and advertised the book as "One you should read on Communism and the Jewish question."

Matthews is a magnet for the hate-mongers. They worship him. From Gerald L. K. Smith to William Dudley Pelly, they look to him for information.

There is no one in the highly profitable racket of sowing race hatred who is more a center of interest. He is the principle purveyor of the merchandise they can handle.

And yet, this man who did more to build the Communist Party in this country than any man alive today, has managed to shroud his activities in secrecy; to avoid any of the notoriety which has attended his dupes and decoys.

The History

This is the history of Joseph Brown Matthews:

He was born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in 1894. Hopkinsville was called "Hoptown." It was in the heart of the Bible Belt.

His father was the town's pious Chief of Police. His father wanted him to be a minister, and J. B. meekly earned his A.B. and theology diploma at Wilmore, Kentucky.

There was no sign yet of the rebellion to come: rebellion against his country, against his wives, against his church.

He did some graduate work at Peabody College and at the University of Vienna. He did four years of graduate work in Hebrew and Arabic at Drew University in New Jersey and at Union Theological Seminary where he became a "Master of Sacred Theology."

His scholarship record was good. He was at his best in Hebrew and the Malay languages. He spent time in Jerusalem and North Africa on colloquial Arabic languages.

He was a brilliant student and a gregarious person, but already he was developing into a heavy drinker. (Last year, when he checked into Roosevelt Hospital, he was told that he was 100 pounds overweight and would have to cut down on his drinking or else. He cut down and has since lost fifty pounds.)

While majoring in Greek and Latin, Matthews embraced what he calls "My first real vision . . . I envisioned the whole world's becoming something very much like a Kentucky Methodist meeting house, with Me resounding hallelujahs."

Up to this point, a minister with a vision.

He consummated the first of many marriages, this on with Grace Ison, a Kentucky girl who joined him in the East Indies and who bore him four children.

During this time, his salary was about $1,500 a year.

In 1924 he managed to get a job teaching at Scarritt College, a Methodist institution at Nashville, Tennessee. While there, his faith in the Church and in God began to waver. In 1927 his activities were such that he was forced to resign.

The Methodist Board of Missionaries disowned him and Matthews severed his connection with the Church.

Then he received a job at the Fellowship of Reconciliation, F.O.R. is the nation's largest pacifist organization. Matthews became one of its executive secretaries. Salary, $75 a week.

A man who is prominent in national affairs today and who knew Matthews when he worked for the Fellowship described him to Expose this way:

". . . was a hard worker"

"He was a hard worker and he understood organization techniques. He was enthusiastic and had a tremendous drive. His enthusiasm was so convincing that he attracted a large following. Many of the young people among his following were totally unaware that he was leading them along the path to Communism.

"The habit that annoyed me about him the most is that statements he made had no relation to past statements. He was almost like a small child in his dishonesty.

"He was explosive, volcanic, volubile, passionate, changeable, unreliable and irresponsible. All of these words are necessary to describe him accurately."

The Fellowship of Reconciliation is still the nation's largest religious pacifist group. Then as now, it worked to improve race relations by spreading Christian pacifism and social reforms — thru non-political activities.

Matthews began to deviate from F.O.R. aims. He became political.

He joined the Socialist Party on November 6, 1929. More and more he leaned toward the extreme left — and finally became a strong advocate for a United Front of Socialists and Communists.

(The Central Committee of the Socialist Party went on record as reprimanding him for his Communistic tendencies.)

His wild stay with the Fellowship of Reconciliation is still described in vivid terms by those who worked with him.

He'd been with F.O.R. three years when he confided to a Board Member that he believed, "Religion is a mere instrument. The Fellowship is my means of preaching socialism and of drawing a salary."

That year he caused quite a stir at F.O.R. He developed the habit of keeping a bottle of liquor in his desk.

When some of the religious F.O.R. members were present, he would pull out the bottle, uncork it and ask if anyone cared for a drink.

"God damn it if you won't drink, I will!" he would say. Then he'd take a long swig from the bottle, spit on the floor and tell dirty stories.

By the winter of 1932, Matthews had become a self-confessed Marxist.

He obtained a press card from Federated Press and made five trips to Russia, where he conferred with top Communist leaders.

In 1932 when Surrogate John P. O'Brien proposed that radical speeches be barred in Union Square, Matthews was a candidate for the Assembly on the Socialist ticket. He called the O'Brien suggestion "an indication of a definite fascist trend in the United States."

When Mayor Walker resigned and O'Brien was about to succeed him in office Matthews called for "militant mass meetings to march to the City Hall."

In April of 1933, Matthews addressed a meeting of 15,000 Communist sympathizers at Madison Square Garden. He came out for "dictatorship of the Proletariat."

Two months later he managed to get himself on the list of nominees for Mayor at the Socialist Party convention. He was defeated by a vote of 101 to 14.

Meanwhile Matthews was working at destroying the Fellowship of Reconciliation — trying to turn it into a Communist-front.

He preached that "while violence is deplorable in the class struggle, it is inevitable and therefore a pacifist cannot refuse to take part in a civil war."

The Fellowship fired him.

For a time Matthews supported himself by lecturing for the League for Industrial Democracy, a socialist organization.

He went about the city in Bermuda shorts, continued to collect dirty stories, and expanded his capacity for liquor.

According to Matthew Josephson's profile in The New Yorker, "his talks were fluent, well delivered, and full of such strikingly expressed thoughts as 'Fascism is nothing but capitalism gone nudist.'"

Before long he was allied with an extremist radical group which favored close cooperation with the Communist Party.

What loyalties he had showed themselves to be more and more for the Communist Party.

He spoke of it later in these words:

"I hope it will not appear immodest, but for a period of years I was probably more closely associated with the Communist Party's united front movements than any other individual in the country."

He told the Dies Committee, "I was a strategic non-member of the Communist Party. I was one who went along as faithfully as any other member but who, for strategic reasons, did not hold a party card."

Matthews understated his case. He didn't "go along"—he led.

He and Earl Browder (who was general secretary of the Communist Party) called each other "Comrade."

Together they formed the American League Against War and Fascism which Matthews later claimed was "born in Moscow." Matthews became the League's first president. Browder was its first secretary.

Matthews made speeches in which he shouted "We must use violence! We must take the offensive against the bourgeoisie!"

The League later became "The American League For Peace and Democracy." It claimed a 4,000,000 membership. Many of its members were, according to Matthews, "innocent dupes or passive fellow travelers."

Matthews created the term "fellow traveler" in his testimony before the Dies Committee.

But Matthews himself was neither an innocent dupe nor a passive fellow traveler.

He was as active as any one man could be. He poured his tremendous and frantic energy into inciting for "revolution now!" He was never content to be what he scornfully called "just a letter-head guy" — but rather, devoted himself to being the instigator.

"We must build our strong revolutionary movement now!" he said. "In the South we must place our reliance upon inciting the Negro population to rise up against the whites."

Created 20 Fronts

In three years, J. B. Matthews created more than twenty of the leading twenty-eight Communist-front groups. He thought up their names, their reason for existence, plotted their course of action, and organized them.

He was a firebrand at party meetings, shocking even the Communists by his insistence on "revolution now" and by calling upon workers to "use violence."

Among the Communist-front groups he "activated" were American Students Union; International Labor Defense; Free Tom Mooney Congress; Teachers Anti-War Congress; Friends of the Soviet Union; Labor Sports Union, etc.

Earl Browder frequently admitted that "Without Matthews, the Communist Party would have been nowhere in the thirties. He put it over. It was his idea to form so many of the front groups."

He had, of course, been suspended by the Socialists.

Today, J. B. Matthews works for the Hearst Press. But in the mid-thirties he was violent in his attack on Hearst. He assailed William Randolph Hearst for the editorial attitude of the Hearst newspapers toward the Soviet cause. He called for a boycott of Hearst's N. Y. Evening Journal and handed out photographs of Hearst with Hitler.

He spoke at a Madison Square rally against Hearst at which he helped to collect more than $2,000 "to bombard the Hearst buildings with literature in support of negotiations with Russia."

Matthews was in those days a dynamic personality. He had pale eyes, a long nose, a high, square forehead and an almost hypnotic ability to persuade young people to join his Communist-front organizations.

Later, in front of the Dies Committee, he "exposed" and denounced many of these people he had converted to Communism.

Some insight into his character may be had from a statement in one of his books in which he boasts of his ability to lie.

He writes: "When Harry Lane, staff member of the Jewish Daily Forward, wrote a series of articles for the Hearst newspapers in which he told of the terrible suffering from the famine in the Ukraine, the editors of the Daily Worker called me and asked me to issue a denial of Lang's stories and to denounce his betrayal of the working class. Without reading Lang's articles, I complied with the request . . . I had no more thought of lying than of flying. . . ."

Matthews seemed intoxicated with himself even when he wasn't drinking.

In 1934 he went off on a new kick. He became "interested" in the consumer movement.

He changed his location, changed his wife, and helped set up an organization called "Consumers' Research." He moved out to Washington, New Jersey, became vice-president of Consumers' Research at $3,800 a year.

In February 1935, his book "Partners in Plunder" was published.

It created a storm of controversy.

The book was an argument for overthrowing the government. . . .

Wrote Matthews: ". . . the ordinary methods of American business are essentially indistinguishable from the gangster methods of racketeering. The Government is the defender and upholder of the 'rights' of private property, and is a partner in the plundered billions extorted from the American people. . ."

The book was bitterly attacked by General Hugh S. Johnson, but the Johnson attack gave it publicity which sold copies. Matthews received $3,000 in royalties.

The money brought another change of attitude in J. B. Matthews. He quickly adapted himself to "capitalism."

In 1935, he announced himself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination to the New Jersey General Assembly. But he soon realized that he was becoming the laughing stock of Washington, New Jersey and he withdrew before the primary. A local reporter estimated that "he would have received maybe seven votes including that of his wife and he wasn't very sure of his wife."

At that point a strike took place at Consumers' Research, where the unorganized workers wanted to join a conservative A. F. of L. union. Matthews fired the strike leaders and denounced the union as "irresponsible" and "A Communist conspiracy."

When a local girl was injured, a mob from town joined the strikers and descended on Matthews. He led non-striking employees in fighting back with tear gas and blank cartridges.

While the Consumers' Research workers were on strike, the late Heywood Broun convicted Matthews in a mock trial held at Town Hall.

(Continued on Page 7)

Matthews: Since this picture was taken, he's grown fat and flabby.

Westbrook Pegler: He takes his tips from Matthews.

Congressional Record

"I worked for twenty organizations which the Communist party set up for the purpose of putting the leaven of revolution into American public opinion."

—J. B. Matthews
before House Un-American Committee
reported in Herald-Tribune Nov. 8, 1934

Senator Johnson: "Mr. Matthews, have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?"
Matthews: "No."

—J. B. Matthews testimony
before Senate Armed Services Committee
December 11, 1950.

J. Edgar Hoover Explodes A Lie About The F.B.I.

Allen Zoll's "National Council for American Education" got together with J. B. Matthews last month—and this month he has been distributing a new collection of literature to those on what he calls his "sucker list." (See November Expose).

One item in the latest Zoll package is a book by a "Professor Rogers" titled "American Higher Education."

It suggests that the only "safe" and "loyal American" schools to send children to are private or parochial schools. It quoted J. Edgar Hoover as having said that he'd investigated 79,000 Catholic parochial school teachers and found not "one of them open to suspicion."

The editors of Expose forwarded a copy of the booklet to FBI Director Hoover for comment.

Wrote J. Edgar Hoover in reply:

"I have never made the statement attributed to me in the clipping you enclosed and the "fact" that this bureau has investigated the loyalty of 79,000 Catholic parochial teachers is grossly false and completely unfounded in truth."

Zoll was national commander of "American Patriots, Inc." which was branded "subversive and fascist" by the U. S. Attorney-General in 1939.

The Amateur Hour— A Heartbreaking Hoax

By PAUL DENIS

If you have show business aspirations and plan to try to get an audition for one of the many radio or TV "talent opportunity" programs: remember, the odds are about 500 to 1 that you will never get a hearing.

If you do get an audition, the odds are hundred to one you will never get on the show.

And, finally, even if you do get on the show and win the contest, the odds are that you will get a few handshakes, some encouraging words, a few dollars for traveling expenses, and then—back to oblivion!

Let's look at the most publicized amateur-contest winner of the past few years: Dick Contino.

Contino, a butcher's son, won one of the very first Horace Heidt Original Youth Opportunity contests. He won the $250 first prize and Heidt paid him another $250 a week to appear in Heidt's stage show unit.

Contino won 52 consecutive contests!

With the glamour of publicity and the experience of appearing regularly in Heidt's stage show, Contino had an easy time beating other contestants.

Heidt sometimes read a rave fan letter about Contino, during the contest. He usually scheduled Contino last among the four weekly contestants—and last spot is the most easily remembered spot on any contest. He spotted Contino as last to appear in the final $5,000 Grand prize finale.

Winners

Winners were chosen through studio audience applause, as recorded by an electric applause-meter and observed by celebrities.

But a winner can be virtually forced on an audience by putting him against weak opponents. And Heidt's staff chose the contestants.

So, a key to any amateur contest is: "Who selects the contestants"?

Back to Contino. After 52 weeks of winning a total of $33,000, Contino walked out on Heidt. Heidt rushed to court and won an injunction to prevent Contino from working for anybody else, and revealed—for the first time—that he had Contino under a personal management contract.

Apparently, Heidt had signed Contino sometime during the first 13-week period. From then on, this allegedly impartial contest promoter was secretly managing his star contestant!!

Contino subsequently returned to Heidt, under orders from the Musicians' Federation, and was rewarded by being made the star of a Heidt vaudeville unit.

Unfortunately, Contino recently was found guilty of being a draft dodger. But that's another story.

Now, on selecting contestants: Each promoter of a contest is usually partial to a special kind of talent. And his staff, eager to please, screens applicants so that this kind of talent is chosen usually.

Heidt's contest, for instance, produced mostly male musicians. (There was only one female winner in the first 66 Heidt contests)! Arthur Godfrey's Talent Scouts (CBS-TV) produces mostly singer contestants. But, theoretically, these contests are open to all types of applicants!

There is one CBS-TV show which presents vaudeville acts chosen at open auditions. There are long waiting lists of applicants. But, if you know a certain agent who has an "in" with the show's producer, you can get an audition at once.

The odds are against you: Of the 156,000 requests for auditions the first two years of Godfrey's Talent Scouts, only 34,000 got as far as an audition. Of these, 440 got on the program. Of the 900 who applied for an audition on Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air, in one year, only 28 got on the air.

The original Major Bowes Amateur Hour, during its 15 years of existence, drew millions of applicants for auditions. About 500,000 were actually auditioned and 10,000 landed on a Bowes program or stage show. And only about 60 actually stayed in show business—including Robert Merrill and Frank Sinatra.

Even if these so-called "new talent" shows are run "on the level" — they usually over-sell themselves to the hopeful, starry-eyed youngsters. These shows usually stress such slogans as Doorway to Fame, Stairway to the Stars, Opportunity Unlimited, New Stars. They talk glibly of talent scouts and big producers watching, when the truth is that talent buyers rarely bother to watch these shows.

Not only that, but pure amateurs — without being warned — find themselves competing with "professional amateurs." These pros are part-time performers who make a career out of posing as amateurs. They are booked for "amateur" shows by small time bookers located in the Strand and Roseland buildings. They get from $5 to $50 a show, with 10% to the booker.

The overselling that takes place is best illustrated by Paul Whiteman's ABC network show, "On Stage America."

Whiteman would announce: "Tonight . . . it's opportunity unlimited for youngsters"! He would introduce many of the performers with the hopeful comment that "Mr. Sowhat of the Spanish Quarter has promised to listen in tonight"!

Came the end of the program and with unrepressed jubilation, Whiteman would announce, "Mr. Sowhat just called in! He liked you so much you open at his club in one week"! Or, "I have a wire here from Blabber Quicksqueak saying he wants you to record for Quicksqueak records! You sign contracts in the morning"!

The Half Dozen

Of the half dozen performers I knew who appeared on the show that year, all six had naturally been booked or signed contracts well in advance of the program. When comic Phil Foster faced a booking cancellation, he was pencilled out until the booking came through. Singer Vera Barton was almost dropped from the show a few hours before air time because her pre-scheduled employment that would "result from her appearance" hadn't materialized. Her managers were able to land another deal in the nick of time and she went on.

And when Whiteman, at the end of the show announced, "Good news for Vera Barton. So-and-so heard you tonight and you've been signed for—," millions of Americans may have thought to themselves, "It's wonderful! What a break"!

Whiteman would tell the artist's manager to "get something set up" and it was understood that unless something was setup, the artist wouldn't be very much desirable for the program.

If you have show business aspirations and are looking for an audition, better that you place all your money on a long-shot horse in the third race at whatever track they're running on today. You've got a better chance.

Matthews

(Continued from Page 8)

Later, to get even with Brown, Matthews falsely painted Brown as a Communist.

Eventually the National Labor Relations Board decided in favor of the strikers.

Meanwhile, Matthews was read out of every one of the Communist-fronts he had formed, as well as by genuine liberal organizations.

He announced that he was prouder of the way he broke the strike than of anything else he had ever accomplished.

He accused Norman Thomas and Roger Baldwin of being "character assassins" because they opposed his strike-busting.

Matthews left Consumers' Research, after a stormy and bitter fight with his partner, F. J. Schlink.

He had, up to this point, accepted and rejected religion, pacifism, socialism, communism, consumers-research, and two wives.

He was a man with almost no place to go. Almost, because in Washington an unknown Congressman named Martin Dies was questioning disgruntled former WPA workers on how they had been intimidated into joining a Union.

On hot days, newspapermen would drop into the nearly-empty committee hearing room to enjoy the air-conditioning system. None of them paid much attention to Mr. Dies and his temporary Committee. None of them (including Dies) really believed the Committee would last through another session of Congress.

Enter, J. B. Matthews.

NEXT MONTH: PORTRAIT OF AN INFORMER. MATTHEWS JOINS PEGLER AND GERALD L. K. SMITH. SITS UP ANTI-SEMITIC NETWORK.

- THE MYSTERY OF HIS WONDROUS INCOME. HOW HE WORKS TODAY AND WHO HE WORKS THROUGH . . .

Suppress

(Continued from page 1)

many stands could not be serviced at all.

Some newsstands in the Broadway area sold as many as 300 copies each in a single day.

Came the Winchell tirade (see editorial on page two) and the next day 12,000 additional copies were printed and rushed to the newsstands. This edition too was a sellout in a few days.

At month's end, with another printing of issue No. 2 scheduled for new subscribers, newsstand demand still wasn't satiated.

Meanwhile, the Newsdealers Association held its annual election. William Richter was not reelected president.

Russian

(Continued from Page 1)

The Government has ruled that he cannot enter the U. S. But it has done nothing to secure his removal.

The American Civil Liberties Union entered the case and discovered that Lobanov has never been told why he is being detained or what Immigration Service plans to do with him. For nine months he has been kept a prisoner without being told why.

ACLU is attempting to obtain a hearing for Lobanov. To date they haven't succeeded.

You need EXPOSÉ and EXPOSÉ needs you. Subscribe now!

Stork Club

(Continued from Page 1)

newspapers although the Committee did remark at the conclusion of the report: "We hope you will make this public."

To understand the wishy-washy conclusions drawn by the Committee, it is necessary to understand how the Committee functions.

At the same time the report was turned in to the Mayor, he approved an arrangement whereby the Committee will now receive $15,000 a year from the city "for advisory services."

This will not affect the Committee's "independence" for it has never really had any. All members of the Committee are appointed by the Mayor and serve at his pleasure.

The Committee occupies offices in the Municipal Building—using both city quarters and telephone service.

Directing the Committee is Edith M. Alexander. She receives about $6,000 a year as "Secretary to the Department of Welfare" although she devotes full time to this "unofficial" Committee On Unity.

Chairman of the Committee is Arthur Wallander. Wallander interviews applicants for jobs with the Committee. He doesn't inquire about their background or qualifications. His only question is: "You're not a trouble-maker, are you?"

The Mayor's Committee on Unity is designed to cause as little "trouble" as possible.

The Committee's "off the record" policy is to deal with those elusive things called "group tensions" and not to handle individual cases. Only because of the strong indignation which resulted from the Stork Club's Jim-Crowing of Miss Baker, did they take up the case.

In its report, the Committee mourned: "We are not empowered to take any action."

What has never been made public is that the Committee itself turned down a chance to accomplish things in the race relations field. In a secret session, Committee members voted overwhelmingly against requesting power to hold hearings and issue subpoenas.

It turned down an offer of enforcement powers including the right to issue cease and desist orders and to be backed up by contempt of court citations.

When something like the Stork Club case comes up to embarass the Mayor, he can turn it over to the Committee with the full knowledge that they are unable to do anything more than talk about it.

The Committee has no authority, wants no authority, and so is unable to do anything about anything.

Army Charged With Supporting Forced Labor Practices

The story below was sent out as a "press release" to every New York City newspaper by Workers Defense League, a Non-Communist Labor Defense Agency.

Because no paper would carry the story, we are publishing it here.

In awarding contracts for shoes and blankets to Federal Prison Industries Inc., the Army "is in effect supporting a system of forced labor similar to that existing in Russia and its satellites."

So stated Rowland Watts, National Secretary of the Workers Defense League in a letter to President Truman written after The Boston Post pointed out that a government contract for 200,000 pairs of military shoes had been awarded to the Federal Penitentiary in Leavenworth, Kansas, "while many New England shoe workers are either working only part-time or are unemployed."

Watts's letter says: "Federal prisoners are forced to work. If they refuse, they are thrown into solitary confinement. In view of the fact that all but industrial jobs in prison are unpaid, some prisoners choose these jobs in order to send a little money to their families. But what they can send is indeed very little since they are paid approximately one-sixth of prevailing wage scales on the outside.

"Certainly such a situation should not exist in a democracy. Government contracts should be filled by free men working under fair labor standards—not by prisoners."

Reminder . . .

This is your last chance to subscribe to Exposé at the special charter rate of 21 issue for $2.

Send $2 and your name and address to Exposé, 56 West 55 Street, New York 19, N. Y.

TRUMAN'S PROPOSED APPOINTMENT OF AMBASSADOR TO VATICAN STIRS MUCH PROTEST BY NON-CATHOLIC GROUPS

The national traditions of the Church are deeply marked by the fact that they crystallized at a time when monarchy was the prevailing form of government. The Church outlasted the feudal era but feudal forms have hung on. Such titles as High Grace and His Eminence are still in use. Such customs as the genuflection and the kissing of an official ring are still observed. At times, I imagine, to non-Catholics they must seem out of place on American soil.

I know that when I see a picture in the newspapers of prominent Catholic laymen, some of them leading civic figures, kissing a Bishop's ring, I try to see it with non-Catholic eyes and realize that it is disturbing. When you see pictures of the Princes of the Church at civic affairs, their robes flowing, you wonder too just how that must be regarded.

Do people realize that under the robes and behind the exotic costumes there are Americans like themselves who grew up in this country and who think and act like Americans as well as like churchmen? If they have ever actually met ecclesiastics like Archbishop Cushing, probably yes. It is easy then to see the man beneath the exotic robes and feudal forms.

But when the "hierarchy" (a word with sinister connotations for many Americans) adds up only to strange, distant people in a newspaper photo who descend and get from the Catholic people a strange and distant [illegible], it is understandable that many get a misleading impression.

—JOHN COGLEY
in The Commonweal, a Catholic weekly November 16, 1951.

As Congress prepares to discuss the nomination of General Mark Clark, newspapers continue to treat news of the controversy with kid gloves.

Most of them have allowed their readers no indication that the controversy is a political and not a religious issue.

All major Protestant and Jewish groups have condemned the suggested appointment as being against the traditions and the best interests of this country. The nation's newspapers have carried little of the continuous flow of organization protests.

The Protestant churches of Greater New York called for a vigorous protest against "this assault upon the most precious of our traditional American liberties."

In a statement which only the Herald-Tribune among all eight New York daily newspapers carried, the Metropolitan Committee for Religious Liberty warned that "An ambassador to the Pope is a clear violation of a constitutional principle. It gives a single church a secret and official access to the ear of our government which no Protestant church would accept. It is a defiant violation of the First Amendment and will place all non-Roman churches in a subordinate station in American society."

Those favoring the appointment say that this is a good way to gain access to the "secret information" which the Pope is reported to receive from many parts of the world—and that this information would help in the fight against Communism.

Opponents to the appointment point out, however, that if the Vatican has any information for the American Government, it is only a two block walk from the Vatican to the office of the American Ambassador to Italy.

Dr. Horace Kallen, professor of philosophy at the New School for Social Research, was one among many who warned that an appointment . . . may do a disservice to Roman Catholics because if the Vatican is considered a foreign nation entitled to Ambassador status, then the Catholic hierarchy, which receives its directions and appointments from the Pope, must be considered representative of a foreign country and all priests would then have to register as alien agents.

Tax Write-Offs Fatten Big Corps

GIANT CORPORATIONS ARE GETTING GOVERNMENT GIVEAWAY OF BILLIONS

America's giant corporations this month will receive more million dollar handouts in a scheme which has already cost the American people billions of dollars.

The money is given in the form of special "tax benefits" by the Defense Production Administration.

With rising costs and rising taxes making it more difficult than ever before for the average American family to make ends meet—America's big corporations are climbing aboard one of the juiciest gravy trains ever to ride the rails from Washington, D. C.

The scheme works this way. Firms building new facilities are normally permitted to deduct building costs on their tax returns. This is done over a 15 to 30 year period, and is known as depreciation and amortization deduction.

Under the Defense Production setup, however, corporations have been invited to apply for "fast write offs" which allow them to deduct most of their building costs within five years.

Thus, when a large corporation builds a new factory—the American people actually pay for it, since the corporation receives the cost of the factory in immediate tax deductions.

The D.P.A. has already issued 4,570 certificates.

They've been giving them out in such large numbers that on September 25, they gave out hundreds of certificates and didn't bother filling in the dollar value of them. The agency plans to fill in the amounts at a later date.

We list here only a few examples of the thousands of write offs. The amount of money listed after each corporation is the actual extra amount they may deduct on their income tax forms.

American Cyanamid Co.	$23,572,500
United States Steel Co.	$ 6,735,380
Westinghouse Electric	$ 6,725,221
Minnesota Power & Light	$ 3,330,500

Meanwhile the Defense Electric Power Administration is another branch of the Government giving similar booty to companies building electric utility or industrial power projects. Union Carbon & Carbide has just received a "gift certificate" worth $21,560,000.

An example of the scope of these tax write off gifts may be found in the fact that the cost of building 72 electric power projects throughout America has been estimated at $795 million. Of this, $484 million has already become eligible for fast tax write offs.

Pitching Horseshoes

By Billy Rose

There has been so much favorable comment about "Arthur Garfield Hays Exposes The Thirteenth Juror" (Expose for November) that we thought it fitting to publish this amusing tribute to Mr. Hays. Billy Rose thought enough of the idea to give us his okey on the very morning when his domestic troubles were being spread all over the front pages.

Another article by Arthur Garfield Hays will appear in the next issue of Expose.

If the court please, I'd like to read a valentine into the record. This hunk of sweet talk is going to be about a lawyer—name: Arthur Garfield Hays.

Before you laugh me down with the old Carl Sandburg line, "The hearse horses laugh when they drag a lawyer's bones"—hear me out. I hold no brief for the briefcase set, but I'd like to get it down in print that Counselor Hays is something special.

Now dig this Jackson—I mean, your Honor.

Art is the senior partner of one of those New York law firms with twelve entrances to its library. A lot of big important clients pay him big important fees. But let some wild heart get flung in jail for saying out loud what he believes, and Art goes hightailing off on another Bill of Rights battle—for no money and plenty of heartburn.

This little man's bigman bats as clean-up man for the American Civil Liberties Union. Often his personal beliefs are the opposite of the poor devils he fronts for, but he's got the kind of bigtime conscience that won't let him count his money while another guy is getting kicked where it hurts.

• • •

When Massachusetts ganged up on Sacco and Vanzetti, Hays fought the good losing fight. When California walled up Tom Mooney, Hays blew one of the horns that made the walls come tumbling down. When the lynch-eyed Alabamans were preparing to snuff out the Scottsboro kids, Hays turned on the spotlights that scared them back into their holes. In 1933, when Hitler was trying to pin the Reichstag fire on the German progressive movement, Li'l Arthur faced the Gestapo on their home grounds in Berlin. His internationally-reported heckling of the Nazis was one of the reasons four innocent defendants walked out of the courtroom to freedom.

When you chat with Hays, he's like the night before Christmas—sort of a legal Jean Hersholt. But when he stands before the jury box and sums up, lightning flashes as those stuffy courtrooms. He learned about electricity from a [illegible] Clarence Darrow, who hurled some pretty fair thunderbolts in his time. Together they made a monkey out of William Jennings Bryan in the [illegible] evolution trial in Tennessee.

• • •

Compared with the calf-bound existence of most lawyers, Art's life has been a string of firecrackers. His heart and his purse are both open. Sometimes the crumbs of kindness he casts upon the waters come back as strawberry shortcake. Once he was unexpectedly handed the legal business of the billion dollar Bush Terminal Co. When he asked why they'd picked him, President Irving T. Bush said: "Remember once you sent $125 to a 'good fairy' who was feeding a Bowery breadline? Well, I married the lady they called the 'good fairy,' and she made up my mind that some day I would have you as my lawyer."

Several years ago he heard that our State Dept. had interned some French sailors who had deserted Vichy men-o'-war because they burned to fight for DeGaulle. Nobody asked him, but Arthur slashed through red tape to Secretary Hull's desk and talked those kids out of the clink. Shortly after the Free French marched into Paris, several frock-coated gentlemen marched into Hays' office and asked him to represent the Republic of France in America.

You may wonder why a guy up to his belt-buckle in fire-eaters, Arabian tumblers and frantic women is quilling about matters that rightly belong to the New York Law Journal. Well, Arthur is my lawyer and I owe him a favor. You see, he's kept me out of jail for the past twenty years.

Guide Books

(Continued from Page 8)

schoolboys look on, much impressed.

The flogging scene in school was a great favorite, for during the Middle Ages the scourge was regarded as the grand stimulant to scholarship. In those good old days, when a man recalled his schoolboy memories he did not

say, "When I was at school," but "When I was under the rod."

Perhaps many people know of the famous gargoyle on the roof of the Cluny Museum in Paris—a monk carrying slung over his shoulders a nun who is bent in two, so that her [illegible] buttocks project out over the street, so when it rains . . . But how many have noticed, in the Rouen Cathedral, beneath the stair leading to the door of the Treasure, the statue of a man with a pig's head, who is philosophically practicing a nameless vice?

At Bruyères-sous-Laon is a church where, in the apse, at the right, one may see a curious carving of a woman and a dog. Only the tail, hind legs and lower body of the dog are visible.

Many of these ancient carvings do have a symbolical meaning. A good example is a sculptured stall in Léau, in Belgium, which shows a woman suckling a calf. This is doubtless intended to represent the Virgin Mary giving suck to the "Lamb of God."

Another Belgian church possesses numerous remarkable carvings by St. Materne, in Walcourt. There, in a miserere, is to be seen a woman dragging a man by a rope tied around a certain portion of his anatomy. She has a gleeful grin, while the poor man is [illegible] hands above his head in a gesture of surrender.

Another [illegible] by the same [illegible] church shows a man chasing a woman with intentions all too obvious. She, to cool his frantic ardor, has just emptied a pitcher of water down the front of his breeks.

A painting on a stained-glass window of the Church of St. André at Chateauroux in France is also worthy of mention. It represents a martyred saint approaching the Virgin Mary, and handing her an offering on a silver platter. The offering consists of that which the cruel Fulbert took from Abélard.

Lack of space (not lack of material) compels me to close this little excursion into a practically unknown field—a field that we might entitle "Ecclesiastical Profanity."

I cite only one more example. In the Cathedral at Erfurt, in Germany, on the tomb of a 13th century Count von Schwarzenberg, is a thought-provoking epitaph, which goes like this:

"Here in one grave lie I and my two wives, who loved each other with a tender affection, and myself extremely. For thirty years we occupied one bed in a state of unparalleled felicity, and now we lie in one tomb."

The three-place bed is still to be seen in the family castle.

Suckers Part With $$$$ To Charity Racketeers

Are you a sucker for charity racketeers? Every day, feelings of guilt and of genuine sympathy cause Americans to part with thousands of dollars for so-called charities.

The solicitation is done by women and children shaking collection boxes on the street or in bars and public places—or by women dressed in religious garb—or by slick telephone salesmen.

The Denver Post assigned a reporter to test public reaction to begging in Colorado.

The reporter, a woman, wore an armband and carried a collection box. The armband was clearly marked: "Society For the Protection of Blind Mice."

Such a society, of course, did not exist.

The reporter then made the rounds of taverns and public places. Although she was only an amateur, it took less than twenty minutes to collect sixty-five cents.

Nobody read the sign on the armband. Rather, most of the people she approached dropped a little change into the box to get rid of her and the embarrassment of her request.

"Help the poor little things," she said. She didn't mention that the "poor little things" were nonexistent blind mice. Nobody questioned her.

In most larger cities, collection box shaking offers a gay and profitable existence for the charity racketeers.

Fifty Percent

District Attorney Miles McDonald revealed that in Brooklyn (N. Y.) solicitors sometimes go out to collect for legitimate charities. However he admitted that often the solicitors receive fifty-percent of what they collect; and then their boss, the promoter, cuts in for another twenty-five percent.

On top of this, the legitimate charity sometimes has to pay the promoter's office expenses from the remaining twenty-five percent.

Thus, if you drop a dime into any of those collection boxes, the chances are that maybe two cents of it will reach the hands of a legitimate charity.

The big money is not found in "box shaking" however. The latter is a half-pint operation compared to the "religious" begging. Here, this kind requires no license and is free from supervision in many places.

In New York, for instance, religious corporations are not required to have a license to solicit in the streets. Seven people willing to sign their names to a piece of paper are all that is necessary to form such a corporation.

These phony "religious" groups send out women dressed as nuns to seek alms from sympathetic citizens in bars and grills, on street corners and in subway stations.

$125 A Day

Some of these fake "sisters" have been known to collect as much as $125 a day.

An executive of the Welfare Department's division of public solicitation admitted that more than fifty of these self-styled "religious" groups now operate in Brooklyn alone. They are immune from supervision or licensing restrictions.

Frequently, the "sisters" rent their costume and "credentials" for $10 to $15 a day—and must return them to the group each night.

In one case, a Brooklyn outfit sent out 21 "nuns" with collection cans. The fake "sisters" split 50-50 with the organizer of the group. In five days, the ringleader's take was more than $2,000.

Sometimes the Attorney-General tries to dissolve such a group, but it's difficult. He must persuade the State Supreme Court to accept a motion which proves that the groups are operating for profit and without any religious motives.

Telephone solicitation is another variety protected by loopholes in the law. Telephone promoters and solicitors operate without any license or permission.

Misrepresentation of the charity often brings large sums of money to the persuasive-voiced promoter. The promoter when faced with the false claims he made, invariably denies them all.

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This is your sample copy. See letter on this page.

EXPOSÉ

". . for an informed America . ."

Vol. 1 Issue No. 6 | April, 1952 | New York, N. Y.

Dear Reader:

This is a sample copy of Expose'.

It is being sent to you because we feel it will tell you about Expose' better than any circular letter.

As we stated in our first issue:

"(Exposé) will do battle frauds . . . will fight bigotry . . . will spotlight all who would destroy our freedoms—whether they be Communists or the "1000% Americans" who would adopt Communist methods in their pretended fight against Communism.

"And yet, Exposé will have no axe to grind. We will print only the honest factual material which is exclusive because no one else dares to print it."

More than that, we offer constructive information that can help you in your daily living. We refer you, for example, to "The Truth About Cold Cures" by Sidney Margolius (Page 8), one of a series of articles which suggests ways to help you save money.

This is issue #6 of Expose'. Our plans for future issues include a wealth of exciting material.

You won't want to miss the forthcoming issue titled "THE COMING AMERICAN SOCIALISM"—or the issue which goes to press in two weeks with its story on "CATHOLIC HERESY IN BOSTON."

These are but two of the many unique and informative issues of Expose' now being prepared.

We hope you'll like this sample of Expose'. We hope you'll subscribe promptly and that you'll tell your friends about it.

On page three is a coupon which will bring you the next 21 issues for only $3.

May we hear from you?

Sincerely,
Lyle Stuart

THE MARCH OF DIMES

Polio Drive Whips Up Unwarranted Fear Weakens Campaigns Against Big Killers

By JOSEPH WHALEN

How much do they need your dimes and dollars to fight polio? How much on the level is the March of Dimes?

Polio, or as it is more commonly known, infantile paralysis, ranks twenty-third among killers, according to the United States Public Health Service.

Heart-melting posters condition you into that 'giving' mood.

Rheumatic fever strikes ten times as many children, cripples twenty-five times as many.

Whooping cough kills more children than polio.

Cancer and related leukemia kills ten times as many.

And yet, this year's March of Dimes campaign by the National Foundation For Infantile Paralysis, Inc., is for "at least $50,000,000."

Meanwhile, American Heart Association which battles heart disease, the nation's number one killer, is striving for $8,000,000.

American Cancer Society seeks $14,565,000 and the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundations, $3,500,000.

Polio killed 2,200 persons in 1951. Heart diseases killed 745,000. Cancer killed 205,000.

Yet the 1952 goal for polio is more than the combined total being asked by the four organizations which fight the nation's top four killers.

Since 1938, almost $200,000,000 has been collected by March of Dimes.

How much some of this money could have done to fight heart disease or discover a cure for cancer will never be known.

Nor will the public ever know what huge proportion of their dollars went for fund raising and administration. Unlike all other leading non-profit organizations, the Foundation has refused to make these facts available to the public.

Interested in curing polio?

In 1948, the Foundation told a

(Continued on Page 4)

Senator's Informer Fears Foul Play

Alfred Kohlberg, Senator McCarthy's constant provider of information, revealed this month that he believed the Communists had been responsible for his wife's death.

"When she died, I suspected foul-play by the Communists," Kohlberg told an Exposé reporter. "For many days after it happened I was sure they'd had something to do with her death."

"But I've changed my mind," he added. "I don't believe now that they had anything to do with it."

(Mrs. Kohlberg had died at home in her sleep).

Alfred Kohlberg: He found a man 'dumb enough.'

The Past

For almost twenty years, Alfred Kohlberg was a member of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

During those years, he prospered. His Chinese import business grew until he was grossing more than a million dollars a year.

Kohlberg has declared that he did not exploit, but rather "employed at the prevailing wage" the Chinese women who toiled in their homes over his hand-made linens.

Then the Chinese Communists defeated Chiang Kai-Chek.

Kohlberg was out of business in China.

There are half a billion people in China, but Kohlberg decided that China fell because the Institute of Pacific Relations wouldn't support Chiang Kai-Chek.

He called the Institute "a Communist party organization", despite the fact that some of America's most conservative men were members—as he himself had been for 20 years.

After he was dropped from the organization for non-payment of dues, Kohlberg formed his own

(Continued on Page 4)

Whittaker Chambers Trips

Whittaker Chambers this month in Saturday Evening Post added to his amazing trail of contradictions.

On page 99 of the March 1 Post, Chambers relates the "factual details" of his meeting in 1939 with Assistant Secretary of State Adolph Berle.

Chambers' narrative not only contradicts his own sworn testimony, but it contradicts itself from paragraph to paragraph.

According to Chambers newspaperman Isaac Don Levin urged him to take his "underground Communist story" to the proper authorities.

The meeting with Berle was the first time Chambers told his story to a Government official. It was, in his own word, "memorable."

"One morning in September, 1939," Chambers writes, "Levine appeared at my office. This was a few days after . . . German armor had rushed on Warsaw. Levine reported . . . that he had succeeded in fixing a visit with Berle for 8 o'clock that evening."

Chambers then describes his visit with Berle, in dramatic style.

"At no time in our conversation can I remember anyone's mentioning the ugly word 'espionage.' But how well we understood what we were talking about Berle was to make a matter of record. For when, several years after that memorable conversation, his notes were taken out of a secret file and turned over to the FBI, it was found that Adolph Berle himself had headed them: UNDERGROUND ESPIONAGE AGENT.

"As I write, I have before me a copy of the pencilled notes Berle made on the memorable night of August 31, 1939—the notes were introduced in evidence at the second Hiss trial."

But these facts are in themselves at complete variance with the truth.

1. How could Berle have made notes "on the memorable night of August 31," when by Chambers' own words, the meeting was arranged "the morning in *September*." It was "a few days after the German armor had rushed on Warsaw." On August 31, Germany had not yet invaded Poland.

Thus Chambers is wrong in trying about what he treats as one of the most important dates in his life.

2. He talks about Berle's "pencilled notes" which were "introduced in evidence at the Hiss trial." "I have before me a copy of them," he says.

But *there were no pencilled notes*. The only Berle notes introduced in the case were *typewritten originals*.

3. There were not marked UNDERGROUND ESPIONAGE AGENT or anything like it.

Nor did Berle "understand" what Chambers was talking about. At the Hiss trial he testified that Chambers "had described to him a Marxist study group whose members were not Communists."

As the Hiss testimony was occasioned with contradictions, so too was the Chambers testimony.

(Continued on Page 4)

SW

EXPOSÉ

"Inside stories for an Informed America"

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EDITOR	MANAGING EDITOR
Lyle Stuart	Joseph Whalen
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Editorial Notes . . .

1. A special report to subscribers is being mailed to all subscribers on record as of March 21st. It offers some 'inner sanctum' material on Expose', and chronicles some of the pressures brought to bear against this newspaper.

2. This is issue No. 6 of Expose'. We're sending a copy to a nationally known magazine publisher who said we would last two issues. He said he'd eat the paper if we did better than that. We're including ample salt and pepper.

3. The print order on this issue is 63,000 copies. This is the largest first printing so far.

FOLLOWUP ON PAST ISSUES

Issue #5 (March)

Our story ("Porkchoppers") on the unusual "Local 1115-C" of the A.F.L. which permits its members to take home less than the minimum wage provided for by law, caused immediate upheavals.

International Vice - President Nathan Wertheimer returned from Miami Beach.

Within a couple of days, Secretary-Treasurer Bea Richer "resigned" and almost as quickly was "expelled" from the weird union.

Wertheimer sent a letter to all members which said in part:

"Please be advised that Kick-Back Becky, otherwise known as 'Miss Bea', is expelled . . .

"We have learned that she is threatening you with loss of your job unless you join her racket which she calls A.F.F. United Independent Union. The name in itself will convince you that at last she joined hands with elements which are after her taste."

Wertheimer was a little late.

For two years he had given her every consideration and cooperated fully.

When asked why the union hadn't had an election in fifteen months, Wertheimer told Exposé: "That part I don't care to discuss."

When asked if an election would finally be held, he replied: "That I haven't considered yet."

Wertheimer explained that he was compelled to take speedy action "because Becky planned to tax every union member $25 to pay back $13,000 to the union as ordered by the Supreme Court." Bea Richer had appropriated the funds for her personal use.

•

A spokesman for Senator McCarthy denied Exposé's story that his meeting with the Anti-Defamation League on "matters of personal interest" was "secret."

At the same time George Sokolsky, who arranged the meeting, denied that "a wall of secrecy" had been placed around the meeting.

"I think it was a very constructive meeting," Columnist Sokolsky told Nathan Ziprin of World-wide News Service.

"The Senator is not in any way antagonistic to Jews," Sokolsky said. "He is only antagonistic to Communists and the two must not in our minds or anyone else's minds ever be associated with each other."

But examples of how Sokolsky himself had associated the two appeared in Exposé's story.

•

The trial of Captain B. Weaver ("Terror On Isbrandtsen") will begin April 2nd. The charge is voluntary manslaughter.

Weaver shot to death 26-year-old William Harvey, Negro seaman, while Harvey was in handcuffs.

Isbrandtsen has finally paid Harvey's mother the money due her on his pay. They have not yet dropped their claim against her of $700 for shipping his body home from the Pacific.

Meanwhile, she has filed a $25,000 civil suit against the Isbrandtsen Company and Captain Weaver.

Issue #4 (February)

The Department of Justice has not yet collected the $10,000 fine ex - Representative J. Parnell Thomas owes to the United States.

Doctors, chiropracters and druggists have continued to order this issue (in lots of as many as 500 at a time) for its much-talked about article, "The Prescription Racket."

Issue #2 (December)

"The Truth About Winchell" has now been credited in more than twenty newspapers, magazines and newsletters with being the article that started the landslide of biographies which are reported to have made him so "ill" he was ordered to retire from the airwaves and the column for at least a month.

He has just returned to the airwaves.

Issue #1 (November)

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is studying parole possibilities for David Bryant while readying a petition to the Governor of North Carolina asking him to pardon the young man.

Bryant, whose case awakened NAACP interest when it was reported in Exposé, was sentenced to 30 years on the chain gang for allegedly stealing a two dollar flashlight. The flashlight hadn't been stolen.

Bryant was fourteen when he was sentenced. He has already served four years on the chain gang.

Letters

This column is open to comments from our readers. Letters should be as brief as possible.

"Impossible to find . . . "

Dear Editor:

I like your paper. It tells me things that seem to be impossible to find in any other paper.

Subscribing to Expose was one of the smart things that I did last year.

Ben Geier.
Plymouth, Wisc.

Likes Us

Dear Editor:

We are very much impressed with your paper and perhaps through people like you some day the American people will become better informed.

Harry Moreland.
Cumberland, Md.

The Unbeliever

Dear Editor:

You have great courage to publish Ingersoll and Tom Paine. It will no doubt cost you readers.

I have never quite been able to understand why the average Christian is so laden with animosity toward the unbeliever.

This feeling is as pronounced among Protestant Fundamentalists as among Catholics. Despite the admonitions of the "love-thine-enemies" faction, they are the true disciples of the doctrine of hate.

A resident of Alabama can be amiable toward a man from Michigan; a Swede and an Afghan may meet without rancor; a Technocrat and a Republican will not hurl abuse at each other; linguistic fireworks do not result when an engineer meets a carpenter, and Masons and Elks may be expected to converse in complete amity.

But mention to a devout Christian that you are an Infidel and he will bridle; the reaction is anywhere from "uppishness" to downright anger. Depend upon it, hatred will manifest itself.

The situation is often ludicrous but the true Christian lacks a sense of humor when faced with a man who denies the "reality" of things "spiritual."

. . . I devour each issue of Expose. Number 4 was the best one yet.

Harry Fowler.
Los Angeles, Calif.

ADVICE TO US

Dear Editor:

I'm subscribing to Exposé . . . but with one very grave misgiving . . . your foolish anti-Communism stand.

. . . Get off that anti-red bandwagon you're riding and walk the path of rational thinking; stop slurring Russia and Communism. The "terrible, terrible Reds" are not out to destroy our freedom or anybody else's freedoms. That stuff is pure, unadulterated bunk in premise and in conclusion.

Are Communists responsible for all the numerous violations of freedoms and civil rights in America today? Hell no. But our "1000% Americans and good Christians" are . . .

. . . Communism is no "evil thing" that needs exposing.

. . . I'm not a Communist myself and don't read their press.

Andrew Vena.
Philadelphia, Pa.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Exposé is not interested in getting on or off any bandwagon, but only in printing facts and opinions that other periodicals fail to make public.

We believe that sound decisions can be arrived at only on the basis of the freest discussion—a belief rejected equally by Communists and by the "1000% Americans" to whom reader Vena refers.

We believe that more and more Americans are coming to realize that the cry "Communist" is too often used as a smoke-screen by self-seeking groups to cloud real issues and to strengthen reaction.

Red-baiting has become a dangerously prevalent practice in the United States. Red-baiters try to pin the Communist label on every person and every opinion with which they disagree. They scramble together the finest democratic ideals with the worst of Communist totality.

(Continued on Page [illegible])

Laughing With Congress

By SENATOR ALEXANDER WILEY
(R. - Wisconsin)

Edward Everett Hale, who wrote "The Man Without a Country" was at one time Chaplain of the Senate. "Do you pray for the Senate, Dr. Hale?" someone asked.

"No," he replied, "I look at the Senators and pray for the country."

• • •

Senator Huey Long (D) of Louisiana spoke for fifteen and a half hours in 1935 against the N.R.A. bill. When Huey, while filibustering, read to the Senate the complete Constitution of the United States, Will Rogers said: ". . . he pulled the biggest and most educational novelty ever pulled in the Senate. . . . Most of the Senators thought he was reviewing a new book."

• • •

A Russian observer, Boris Marshalov, is reported to have remarked after visiting the House:

"Congress is so strange. A man gets up to speak and says nothing. Nobody listens — and then everybody disagrees."

• • •

Years ago, Mark Twain used to send his audience into stitches when he would say from the lecture platform:

"Suppose you were an idiot, and suppose you were a member of Congress; but I repeat myself."

• • •

In the celebrated classic, "The Education of Henry Adams," Henry Adams quotes a member of the Cabinet of President Grant as saying:

"You cannot use tact with a Congressman. A Congressman is a hog. You must have a stick and hit him over the snout."

• • •

Deficit spending brings to mind the proverb of an old German farmer who told me once:

"You can't dig yourself out of a hole by digging deeper."

A former Republican colleague in the House wrote:

Hush little deficit
Don't you cry
You'll be a crisis
By and by.

• • •

Roll call votes are long and relatively dreary affairs . . . but members have been known to absent-mindedly answer the roll call, "Not Guilty" or to address the Chair as "Your honor."

• • •

If you are inside Government, you'll know what these terms mean before we define them:

Under consideration—(means) Never heard of it.

Under active consideration—Will have a shot at finding it in the files.

In conference—Gone out; don't know where he is.

A study is being made—Haven't done a thing about it yet.

Consultant—An ordinary human being who is a long way from home.

I approach the subject with an open mind: Completely ignorant of the whole subject.

"[illegible] can't marry my own price stabilizer."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3-18-98 BY SP5-TJ/T

A Special Editorial For Readers Of The Independent . . .

The headline and editorial next to this ssage appeared in the weekly news-ter *In Fact* on October 2, 1950.

We are republishing it for two reasons. First, it is an interesting historical ument. The editorial appeared in issue of *In Fact*. The paper was starting eleventh year.

Secondly, many of the problems which ed *In Fact* face *The Independent* to-y.

The Independent needs a new source of bscriptions. The need is somewhat new, d brought about by conditions beyond r control.

Our rent has gone up. Our labor costs ve gone up. Our printing costs have en. Our mailing costs are high.

This has happened to all periodicals. t most periodicals have other sources income. Commercial magazines and wspapers raise their advertising rates meet the increased cost. We do not cept commercial ads.

There are two other normal sources of venue and these are particularly em-oyed by smaller periodicals. 1. Rich gels. 2. Contributions from subscribers. Unlike *The Nation, Frontier, New Re-blic* and *The Reporter*, we do not have rich angel. Nor do we seek one.

We do not accept contributions. They e often received and promptly and ap-eciatively returned.

The Independent has operated on the eory that its subscribers will pay its ay. It has operated that way success-lly for nearly ten years.

But now a crisis is approaching.

We need new subscriptions and there re only three ways we have ever ob-ined them. One is advertising. But ad-rtising rates have risen to the point at we lose money every time we place ad.

Another is direct-mail circulation. But nted lists which used to cost $15 for 000 names now cost $20 per thousand. he bulk postage rate which used to be 5 a thousand is now $25 a thousand.

We can no longer build a reserve or en break even seeking new subscribers ther through advertising or by direct-ail.

There is a third source of subscriptions. appears to be the *only* source now open us—the only possibility that could arantee our long-term survival. That subscriptions via our readers.

Many of our subscribers *have* told their iends about *The Independent* and have osted our subscription volume.

We need that extra boost now. We need concerted expression of support from ur faithful readers in the form of a fresh ow of new subscriptions.

This is not an idle request. Our old bscribers know that in our nearly ten ars, I have made a subscription appeal serious as this one only twice.

Each time you responded. I hope that ou will respond this time. There must at least one friend or one acquaintance, r whom *The Independent* would be a atural.

If you can, will you use the coupon elow? And please address the envelope rectly to me, marking it "Personal." I ve a pen in a gift box, similar to the e I use, to send to each of the first one ousand subscribers who use the coupon elow.

Sincerely,

Lyle Stuart

Lyle Stuart,
The Independent
225 Lafayette St. N.Y. 12, N.Y.

I have obtained a new subscriber for *The Independent*.

His name and address: .....

.....

.....

$3 is enclosed to pay for the subscription.

My own name and address is: .....

.....

.....

EDITORIAL: TO ALL OUR FAITHFUL SUBSCRIBERS

(Editor's Note: For an explanation of what follows, please read the column at the left.—L.S.)

It is apparently impossible at this time to publish a newspaper, magazine, or even a newsletter, without financial help from outside—either advertising, or a political party, or a liberal association, a labor union or a multi-millionaire sponsor. Therefore, In Fact is forced to announce it is suspending publication temporarily.

I think this is a tragic event. Not for us on In Fact, but for the American people. We were the only publication in the country devoted to printing the important news the commercial press suppressed, distorted, faked or buried. We were the only publication in the country exposing reaction—which is the step before fascism.

We Hope We Can Resume

It seems to me it is unfortunate that at this desperate time, when we could be of greatest service to all independent and liberal elements, that we must, owing to costs which increase year after year, and the impossibility of charging more for a 4-page publication, make this decision.

We hope that this suspension will not be of long duration, and that the necessity for our continued existence will be recognized, conditions will change, the needs will be met, and we can resume publication.

Our Enemy Is Fascism

I realized in Spain in 1936 and 1937 that the enemy of the civilized world was the international fascist conspiracy headed by Hitler, Mussolini, Franco and the Japanese emperor. Not only did the correspondents of the conservative newspapers, including Matthews of the Times, and freelance writers such as Hemingway, try to tell the world that fascism was staging a dress rehearsal for World War II in Spain, that fascism planned to take over the world, but even our military attaches were giving President Roosevelt the same warning.

To me the situation was somewhat similar to that which confronted William Lloyd Garrison in the 1830's when he saw a war approaching over the issue of human slavery. Negro slavery at that time was no worse than slavery under fascism in our time.

"As Harsh as Truth"

Garrison, in the first issue of his weekly, the Liberator, wrote:

"I will be as harsh as Truth, and as uncompromising as Justice. On this subject I do not wish to think, or speak, or write, with moderation. No! No! Tell a man whose house is on fire to give a moderate alarm; tell him to moderately rescue his wife from the hands of the ravisher; tell the mother to gradually extricate her babe from the fire into which it has fallen—but urge me not to use moderation in a cause like the present.

"I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retreat a single inch—and I will be heard."

Garrison published only 3200 copies a week, but he was heard.

In our time it is necessary to publish at least a quarter of a million copies a week to be heard—250,000 times four or five readers for each means reaching a million Americans, and one million informed and enlightened persons is a great and powerful force in a country where about 50% of the people, sometimes more, does not exercise the first function in a democracy, voting.

Costs Go Up Year After Year

I had always known that the saturation point of $5 liberals in America, if I may use such an expression, is about 30,000. By this I mean that out of 150,000,000 people only some 30,000 subscribe to liberal-literary weeklies. (Their subscription price is now even higher). I hoped there were a million independent liberal, pro-labor, anti-fascist, intelligent subscribers and therefore kept the price at about cost: first $1 a year, then $2.

But always the cost of running In Fact became more than the subscription price and we had a choice of taking advertising, finding someone to pay the deficit, or raising our price. We decided against all three. At $1 we reached 176,000 circulation which is considered a miracle. But we could not push it further.

The Curse Is Apathy

The most shocking thing I learned as a publisher was the fact that most magazines lose about half their circulation each year. Some lose 60% a year. We had the lowest circulation lapse of any publication I know, only about 40%.

The reason, the main reason, I think, is the prevailing apathy of the human race. In rereading the great Garrison declaration—"I will not retreat—I will be heard"—which is always quoted, I found that he too realized that even when it concerned human slavery the majority was apathetic. In his very next sentence he wrote:

"The apathy of the people is enough to make every statue leap from its pedestal and hasten the resurrection of the dead."

It was the apathy of the majority up to the 1860's which resulted in slavery flourishing in a country whose theory of liberty and democracy had been set by Thomas Jefferson—but perverted by the landlords of the South and the bankers of the North, the founders of the present "free enterprise" system.

We Had 5000 Real Helpers

Apathy is the curse of our civilization.

Time after time I asked our readers to send in one new subscription. Even today, when we are suspending publication, In Fact could have been saved if each reader had gotten one new reader.

It is true that one postoffice clerk in Chicago turned in more than 1,000 subscriptions and that a reader in Cornwall, Connecticut, subscribed for every library in the state and also bought a copy of certain of my books for every library; and there were some 5,000 regulars, the real true friends of In Fact, who year after year sent in one or more new subscriptions.

But that is not enough. Although I know very well that our 176,000 circulation peak during our best time, and even the 73,000 of January, 1950, are (with the exception of the pro-Nazis, the native fascists and contemptible individuals who subscribe looking for items on which to attack us) the most enlightened and most liberal element in the United States, all I can say is that even the vast majority of this stratum is too apathetic.

No Indignation, No Protest

"France fell," wrote Romain Rolland, "because there was corruption without indignation." "Never tire of protesting," he wrote on another occasion. But few heeded him. France, the most enlightened nation of our time, was undermined by fascism, corrupted at home, its newspaper press sold out secretly to the reactionaries of the French equivalent of our National Association of Manufacturers, and actually to Hitler's agents. There was no indignation, no protest, the majority in France was apathetic.

In 1940 when In Fact started, and again now in 1950 there is not only apathy but there is downright defeatism on the Left, the liberal, intellectual, democratic and anti-fascist minority in the United States. The witch-hunt of 1950 is a hundred times worse than that of the 1920's, the days of the Palmer raids and the wholesale arrests of foreign-born. The present situation is even worse than at the time of President Adams' Alien and Sedition Laws, and there is no Thomas Jefferson today to fight them.

There is no protest, no indignation. Or very little. People are frightened to death. The real American fascists, those disguised as patriots, those who fulfill the prediction of Huey Long that "sure we will have fascism in America, but it will come disguised as Americanism," have made it almost impossible for anyone to speak out in protest to the march of fascism. Everyone who is anti-fascist today is branded a communist, and since the nation is at war with communism, the word "traitor" is also being used. For one communist who is attacked by the reactionaries there are ten liberal victims. I have stated from the first that what Reaction in America is after is not the 54,000 members of the Communist Party or even the 540,000 who according to FBI Chief Hoover are their fellow travellers, but the liberal, democratic, pro-labor, anti-fascist Left, which is ten times or more the strength of the communists, but which is not organized.

Libeled As Communists

It was these millions of good Americans I wanted as my subscribers. I expected to be libeled, smeared, redbaited, and this expectation was fulfilled. At a time when President Roosevelt was vilified by 90% of the newspaper and popular magazine press, and even called a communist, and at a time when every decent thing Truman has done—including his present appeal for a health insurance law—is being smeared as "socialist"—and the word socialist is also being smeared—I could not expect to escape the vast propaganda campaign of the professional liars.

I stated at times that In Fact under my editorship and I myself were not communistic or communists. In a Books On Trial radio hookup my opponent, Frank Waldrop of the Washington Times-Herald, tried this libel and smear and I then stated publicly from coast to coast that I am not and never was a communist, a party member or otherwise, but this did not stop the campaign, although in New York the false use of the term "communist" is libelous. In 1948 when I interviewed Tito (after also interviewing the communist head of Hungary, Rakosi) and the next year when I published The People Don't Know, the few communists who were subscribers to In Fact canceled their subscriptions.

In Fact Has Made Enemies

I know well, as many of my readers must know, that In Fact has made more enemies than any publication in America.

Not only more enemies, but the most powerful forces in the country, because it is the only publication in the United States which has never hesitated to attack the greatest enemies of the people of the United States. It has not been a liberal-literary weekly, it has been a weekly newspaper devoted almost entirely to being "an antidote for the poison in the daily newspapers" and in this job we have had to expose the most powerful un-American forces in our country, and this we did, week after week.

When we began publishing In Fact in 1940 few persons had heard of the National Association of Manufacturers. It is true that the LaFollette-Thomas Committee investigating the "violations of free speech and the rights of labor" devoted a whole volume showing that the NAM was the association of the big money, that it had bribed Congressmen, that it had led a conspiracy against labor, that its members used machineguns and gas to fight labor, that it was in short the real un-American element in American life. The newspapers of the 1930's generally suppressed this great revelation. The members of the NAM are also the majority of the men who spend $4,000,000,000 a year which keeps the newspapers and magazines of America alive.

In Fact alone exposed the Special Standing Committee which is the general staff of reaction in our country.

In Fact Exposed Money Control

In Fact alone exposed the Big Eight Banks who control the financial situation in America.

In Fact first exposed the Reader's Digest as a hoax on the American people—and also the publisher of pro-Nazi and pro-fascist items.

In Fact alone exposed the Royal Family or Kingmakers of the American Legion, the bankers, brokers and Wall Street lawyers who form a little clique which runs the Legion, the

(Continued on Page 16)

Impressions

(Continued from Page 14)

Sergio has lived in Greenwich Village. He is a Marxist.

"What would you do if there really was a counterrevolution," Paul Krassner asks him. "Would you burn your books?"

"Listen," he replies, "I would never burn my books. When you burn books, you burn truth. Everybody at the University knows what my politics are. If the Government fell, they would shoot me."

Later he reveals: "I tore up my American passport. If things get tough here and I am tempted to run, I want to force myself to stay. This is the only better world. This is the only chance Cuba has."

The return to New York was uneventful. Oh yes, I was "detained" for a few minutes at the Jose Marti airport by the secret police. I was also "detained" at the airport at Santiago.

My name is on a list. I have been to Cuba three times in eight months. They watch, with justification, Americans who travel to and from Cuba often.

In both instances I laughed. I was amused. There is probably nothing so devastating as laughter to a secret policeman. I was released with apologies after a few minutes.

New York was cold. Snow was on the ground and more to come. The wind was sharp and the air was mucky.

The newspapers were still telling their lies about Fidel and about the Cuban Revolution.

The State Department was still rattling its sabers. The CIA was still financing Batistianos and cutthroats and rapists and killers and thieves in a typical CIA attempt to spark an "invasion" of Cuba.

Nothing had changed.

But all over Central and South America, the word is spreading.

From grass huts to slum dwellings with no numbers.

To good men who must listen while their infants cry with hunger pains. To women who try to keep the dirt floor clean while the rain leaks through the thatched roof. To farmers without land and workers without work. To men who know that without change, their children will struggle and die without adequate food or medical attention or education or the barest comforts.

True revolutions change the division of goods and shake up the balance of privilege, but they do not stop there. True revolutions continue until they achieve justice without deceit.

While you read this, children are hungry, their bellies bursting with parasites.

While you read this, men desperate for work and dignity are becoming angry; are finally becoming angry.

A storm will break. A hurricane. It will strike country after country. Whether it will leave communism or democratic socialism in its wake may still be up to us . . . may still be up to how quickly we are willing to accept the right of other people to choose their own leaders and govern themselves.

While you read this, millions of people south of our borders are between two worlds: one that now appears to be dying and the problematic one trying to take over.

You and I are hardly likely to love the old one or embrace the new one.

We can be a friend to the Cuban Revolution or we can be its mortal enemy.

We stand, wet-cheeked, trouble-swept, waiting for events to bring their day of reckoning.

The United States policy toward the Cuban Revolution: is it designed to win that frustrated man with the hungry infant? It's time to answer that question now, for time is running out. Vengeance never fed a hungry child.

There was an emperor once and he had a robe of gold sewn for him but it really wasn't a robe at all: he really wore nothing at all.

The press and the politicians all praised the golden robe as the Emperor passed their way.

And then a little boy spoke out.

SELDES EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 15)

most powerful lobby in Washington. We have never attacked the Legion, the millions of members who have been misled by this clique since the day it was founded. No commercial newspaper we know dares to tell the truth about the Legion rulers.

In Fact alone over a period of ten years devoted all or a part of its 520 issues of 5,000 words each to giving the news suppressed or distorted by the standard press. (The 1% exception, the honest press, we credited and named: papers such as the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis Times-Star, Christian Science Monitor, Louisville Courier-Journal, PM, the Compass, the amazing smalltown Gazette & Daily of York, Penna., Evjue's Capital-Times of Madison, Wisconsin, and a few others). We regret to report that only two or three of the good papers gave In Fact a square deal and the liberal weeklies, which we credited in every volume, maintained almost a conspiracy of silence about us. An obit will probably be their first mention of In Fact.

On the other hand In Fact was attacked, libeled, lied about, year after year by Hearst's and Howard's chains of venal newspapers; and more than a thousand dailies, regarding us as an "enemy of the press," also libeled us. Ninety-eight percent of the papers we asked to correct false statements refused to do so.

Our facts were never denied. We were libeled because we could not be answered. As the great French writer Victor Marguerite said of Mussolini at the time he had his socialist rival, Matteotti, murdered: "The fascists cannot argue, so they kill." The newspapers, and Reader's Digest, could not argue with the exposes, the documents and the facts we presented each week, so they tried to kill In Fact by libels and lies.

In Fact was the first to expose Fulton Lewis, Jr., as a paid stooge of the NAM. The result was that Lewis lied about In Fact on a WOR hookup reaching 10,000,000 persons and when we wrote to Mutual and to the Federal Communications Commission demanding a chance to reply, neither WOR nor the FCC answered us.

Cancer and Tobacco News Suppressed

Not all the exposes in In Fact dealt with fascism in America, falsehood in the press or the anti-labor plots of big business, the NAM and the like. We found that the American press, living on advertising, will to the extent of 75% to 90% suppress the sensational reports made at medical meetings of the effect of cigaret smoking as a cause for cancer; or of advertised medicines which harm millions. Incidentally, we found that the Federal Trade Commission issues certain press releases every day—known as stipulations, complaints, and fraud orders—and we have a letter from the Associated Press confirming our view that the AP does get them and does send them to its 1500 or so clients, but that the majority of the press suppresses them because they deal with well known products, cigarets, food, drugs, automobiles. You may not think this is important, but it is something that may affect your health, and always your pocketbook, but the press suppresses the news. The NY Times wrote In Fact it runs FTC when it has space, but that is about once a week, and the Times is one of the few papers which ever mentions fraud orders. Yet most of the 1750 dailies, suppressing unfavorable news about advertisers, maintains we have a free, meaning an honest, press.

Refused Financial Assistance

We could go on with this story. All I want to say to my loyal readers is take any issue of In Fact and read it again. And then recall that in my May 22nd issue, celebrating the tenth anniversary of In Fact, I warned you as follows:

"We therefore say to every reader: ask yourself if you are one of the many thousands who want to be informed. Ask yourself if you want In Fact to go on for another ten years doing the job it has done in the past.

"If you say Yes, you want us to continue, you will have to act now. You will have to raise our subscription list again to 100,000.

"Your enemies, the reactionaries, are in power in the press, in politics, everywhere. The voices against reaction are few and small. You must decide now that you want this publication to continue in this fight against reaction."

I concluded with the words: "You must do something. Now." A few did, the majority did not. It was the apathy of the liberal Left which caused In Fact to suspend publication at this vital moment.

Other independent publications are subsidized by rich liberals, or by a group or association of friends. Persons and groups have offered to help In Fact financially. This I refused. I believed that it was possible to publish without advertising and without financial assistance, relying entirely on voluntary aid in subscription getting by loyal and enthusiastic readers, but it seems I was mistaken.

We Fought A Good Fight

To those who have worked for In Fact I am more than grateful. I have always felt that we were together in this fight against reaction, and I was not helping you nor were you helping me, but you and I were together in this desperate battle against the real enemies of America.

The fight will go on. We hope this period of suspension will be a short one. I do not feel defeated and I am sure that you too will never give up in this conflict with your real enemies, the enemies of all the American people, including the apathetic majority. Thank you, faithful readers. Hail—and for the time being—Farewell.

GEORGE SELDES

BEALS

(Continued from page 3)

all there was to it. No battles. Nothing. Except in American heads.

Maybe it's different this time in Escambray. I doubt it. From the horse's mouth I was told there are not even a hundred revolters in them thar hills, and they're mighty hungry. But U. S. planes fly over and drop U. S. army supplies, which the Cuban militia find and photograph, and beef about U. S. aggression and our love of "peace in the Caribbean," and how we keep the peace by rushing our fleet here and yon to keep dictators from being tossed out on their ear by the people, all the time accusing the Cubans of plotting invasion.

Yes, the U. S. loves the peace so much it lets Cuban exiles drill openly in various camps in Florida in open violation of our neutrality laws and the Inter-American agreements we've made; and the C. I. A. sets up secret headquarters for aggression against Cuba, and flies Cuban plotters all around the lot. Peace in the Caribbean, my eye!

Cuba Has Everything

Cuba has just about everything. More people have more to eat than they've ever had and nobody is starving any more. They have more clothes and shoes than they've ever had. More schools, more hospitals. More light and power, especially in the rural districts. More telephones.

The stores are crammed with goods and crammed with buyers as never before in Cuba's history. Oh, not the knicknack tourist shops, of course. I made the rounds. Plenty of sewing machines, electric stoves, frigidaires, electric irons — some such things Czechoslovakian now. Or German. Or Polish. Or Japanese. Or Canadian. If the Cuban economy is collapsing it isn't doing it on the consumer level. Consumer purchasing power is up at least a billion dollars.

They said there were no car batteries. Maybe they are in short supply, but I found batteries for sale in eight auto supply places.

No eggs, said the U. S. press. I ate so many eggs, I've crossed them off my menu for the next six months.

No matches! The bright *New York Times* correspondent pulled that one. I never had to cut down on my smoking for one minute, which was too bad.

Light bulbs in short supply. "Havana will soon be blacked out!" More piffle! Never was there such a rash of lights on buildings and over the streets in loops, arcades, crowns, bells and what have you as this Christmas in Havana. I pored

over import figures, 13,000,000 light bulbs bought from two European countries during the last six months, and how many from elsewhere I didn't bother to find out. A few long neon type lights really are in short supply. That I did find out. But an economy won't go to pot for lack of a few neon lights. Anyway they can fly them in from any one of a dozen countries in twenty-four hours.

Some car and truck parts are in short supply. Those could be brought in also from a dozen countries that buy U. S. cars. But Cuba can't buy any U. S. cars. They don't intend to, either. Why, when they can buy cars just as good elsewhere? So they aim to let the cars go to pot, use parts from old cars.

Bright Boys

Yeah, we are bright boys here. We break up a billion dollar trade exchange with Cuba, about $600,000,000 of it floating our way, then rush over and needle poor old man Adenauer for the $600,000,000 because our balance of payments is out of kilter, and we make our U. S. army carpet-baggers send their wives and kids home. But why rub it in?

Cuba is tense. The militiamen and militia girls are marching up and down day and night, and working the rest of the time instead of sleeping. We fling our battleships and marines all around the Carribean, so they don't know what to expect. They've been invaded by us too many times to believe us now.

And aren't we backing the ex-Batista killers? The Batista politicos? Those great lovers of democracy who killed so many Cubans. We let them train and send airplanes over Cuba. We put them on the secret payroll. And the C. I. A. sure pays good money. A pilot earns more than a cabinet minister in that set-up. Just to mess up summit conferences and world peace and save the world for "democratic dictators."

This article is all askew. I really should have written about the weather, however risky it is to tell the truth about the weather these days. Then I wouldn't have bogged down on the subject of Cuba, especially as, in a gentlemanly way, Lyle said he was running another piece on Cuba, and likely, since he's just been there, too, he has his own comments.

This was to be a pot pourri, about Guatemala and Argentina, Chile and Paraguay and a few other places like that on and off the map. A few sidelights on Laos and the Congo. But it's loused up now (No pun). It's too late, too, for the night has just ticked into the 23rd. So if this piece won't do, and it's "weather" you really want, Lyle, you'll have to hold up the presses an extra day. I'll run the risk if you say so.

"Bible, Church and God"

by William McCarthy

This 735 page book examines the history of religions, gods and churches—and declares them all to be frauds. Profusely illustrated.

$5.00

THE INDEPENDENT
225 Lafayette Street
New York 12, New York

DIRECTOR, FBI 6/30/52

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-37722)

"EXPOSE"
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Springfield letter to the Bureau dated 2/4/52.

[redacted] of known reliability, who is [redacted] Easton, Pa., confidentially furnished the following information:

The Industrial Engraving Company does considerable business with the Stryker Press, Inc., of Washington, N.J., [redacted] The Stryker Press is a large printing concern and needs a large volume of business to keep in operation. As a consequence, it prints many publications which are not too highly regarded, among which is the newspaper of Father DIVINE's organization. It is owned by two brothers, whose names [redacted] did not know, one of whom resides in New York City, while the other lives in Washington, N.J.

In the late fall of 1951, the Stryker Press began ordering plates from the Industrial Engraving Company for a new newspaper named "Expose" which were made and sold to it purely as a business transaction. [redacted] later was able to read the first issue of this publication, dated February 1951, and advised that to his untrained eyes it appeared to contain considerable Communist propaganda as well as numerous articles apparently intended to stir up hatred between different races and creeds.

[redacted] ascertained from [redacted] of the Stryker Press, that "Expose" is a monthly newspaper published by Stuart Publications, Inc., of 56 West 55th Street, New York City, and the first issue appeared in November 1951. [redacted] told [redacted] he knows both [redacted] and his family. [redacted] said [redacted] is a fine man and the purpose of "Expose" is to print the truth that does not appear in other newspapers. He also told [redacted] that [redacted] informed him WESTBROOK PEGLER is secretly backing the publication, but [redacted] does not know whether this is true.

The Stryker Press recently lost the contract to print "Expose" to some newspaper publishing company in Summit, N.J., the name of which [redacted] was unable to ascertain. The mailing of the publication to its subscribers has been handled by the National Business Service, 535 Northampton Street, Easton, Pa., a mailing service business [redacted]

JRM:mgl

ENCLOSURES

cc: 2 - New York (Enclosure)
2 - Newark (Enclosure)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-18-98 BY SPS-JC

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED
JUN - 4 1952
FBI - NEW YORK

[redacted]

6/3/52

[redacted] said [redacted] is a reliable person whose only interest is the business of mailing the paper to its subscribers and [redacted] told him [redacted] would probably lose this business to the same company which is printing "Expose" because of the distance between Summit, N.J. and Easton. According to [redacted] this publication has a circulation of approximately 13,000 copies, 3500 of which were mailed to subscribers. Another 500 complimentary copies are also mailed by the National Business Service and the remaining 9000 are sold by newsstands, mainly in New York City. b7c b7c b7c b7c

The indices of the Philadelphia Office contained no record concerning [redacted] or the National Business Service. b7c

[redacted] National Business Service, 535 Northampton Street, Easton, Pa., furnished the following information in strict confidence: b7c

[redacted] has been doing all mailing of publications printed by the Stryker Press in Washington, N.J. The Stryker Press is a large million dollar printing concern [redacted] of the Kresmer and Woodward Advertising Agency, 22 East 40th Street, New York City. It prints several local newspapers, among them the Washington, N.J. "Star", as well as numerous other publications. b7c b7c

b2;b7D ([redacted] In the fall of 1951 the Stryker Press began printing a monthly newspaper called "Expose" which is published by the Stuart Publications, Inc., [redacted]) Through [redacted] previous connections with the Stryker Press he was given the business of mailing this publication to its subscribers. [redacted] said he has no interest in "Expose" other than from a purely business standpoint. [redacted] Due to postal regulations the Publication Office is carried as being at his business address in Easton because the paper is mailed from there, but the Editorial and Subscription Offices are located at 56 West 55th Street, New York City, where [redacted] has his office. He also maintains a box at his place of business where mail is received for "Expose" and forwarded unopened to [redacted] in New York City.) b7c b7c b7c

b2;b7D

b2;b7D

According to [redacted] recently transferred the printing of this publication from the Stryker Press to the Summit Herald Publishing Company, 2 or 22 Bank Street, Summit, N.J., because of personal differences which arose between himself and [redacted] of Stryker Press. He has been advised that he will lose the business of mailing the paper because of the distance involved between Summit and Easton, but has not been notified when this will take place. b7c b7c

6/3/52

[redacted] said he knows very little about [redacted] and has few contacts with him. He understands [redacted] has been in the publishing business in New York City for many years and formerly worked for an R & L Publishing Company there. He resides somewhere in New Jersey [redacted] did not know where) and conducts all his business from his office in New York. During one of their few personal contacts [redacted] but has received several offers of financial backing which were refused. [redacted] did not disclose the identity of the persons who had offered him financial backing. [redacted] said he knows "Expose" has been called subversive, but that he knows nothing to indicate [redacted] is subversive. He claimed he has no interest in the contents of the publication but casual reading has revealed it contains anti-Communist as well as anti-Catholic and anti-Jewish articles. He repeated his only interest is the business he obtains through mailing it and to date he has relied upon the Stryker Press to be careful and protect itself, as well as him, from libel suits. Now that the printing is being done by a concern of which he knows nothing he is gald to lose the business although he is in need of it.

b7c

b7c

b7c

b7c

[redacted] — b2; b7D

According to [redacted] "Expose" has a circulation of from 13,000 to 14,000 copies, 3700 of which he mails to subscribers. The remainder are sold in that manner and are delivered directly to New York by the printers. Several months ago [redacted] purchased a mailing list of the former newspaper "In Fact" and had over 35,000 copies printed, the majority of which were mailed to former subscribers of "In Fact" as complimentary copies in a promotional scheme. The results of this promotional scheme were very disappointing to [redacted] few subscriptions were received as the result, and "Expose" reverted to its original 13,000 to 14,000 copies.

b7c

b7c

b7c

Photostats of the following copies of "Expose" are being enclosed to the Bureau for its information:

December 1951 issue, Vol. 1 No. 2, obtained from [redacted]
June 1952 issue, Vol. 1, No. 8, obtained from [redacted]
March 1952 issue, Vol. 1, No. 5, obtained from [redacted] of the Anthracite Institute, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. [redacted] informed he is not a subscriber to "Expose" and this issue was delivered to his home in Dallas, Pa., without his knowledge or concent.

b7c

Sets of the same photostats are forwarded to New York and Newark.

PH 100-37722
DIRECTOR, FBI

6/3/52

In view of the fact the editorial offices of "Expose" are located in New York City, [redacted] conducts all its business from there, its main circulation is from newsstand sales in that city, and the paper is merely mailed to its subscribers from within the territory of the Philadelphia Office, New York is being considered the Office of Origin, and unles advised to the contrary no further investigation is contemplated by Philadelphia. b7c

Newark is requested to conduct appropriate investigation to determine whether the paper is being printed by the Summit Herold Publishing Company, Summit, N.J.

New York is requested to ascertain [redacted] residence in New Jersey and inform Newark in order that background information concerning him can be obtained. b7c

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-3[illegible])

DATE: July 8, 1952

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (100-3[illegible])

SUBJECT: EXPOSE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

65-15905* (Major Case)
100-108609* att

Reurlet to the Bureau dated 6/3/52.

[redacted] of the Summit Herald Publishing Co., Summit, N.J., was interviewed at his place of business on 7/1/52. He advised that he secured the Expose account through [redacted] b7c b7c

[redacted] was called in and stated that he knew [redacted] of Expose, slightly through business connections and was asked by [redacted] if his company would print the publication. At this point [redacted] advised he agreed to publish it and accordingly his company published one issue of Expose. As a result of this issue [redacted] said he received so many letters of protest from subscribers to his Summit Herald newspaper who claimed Expose was anti-Catholic and anti-Jewish that he decided to discontinue the Expose account. b7c b7c b7c

[redacted] said he advised [redacted] of his decision and told him he would only print one more issue, the June edition, inasmuch as most of the publication for that month was already set up. b7c

Neither [redacted] or [redacted] knew the firm to which the publishing of Expose was transferred other than that [redacted] had mentioned it was in Brooklyn, N.Y. [redacted] volunteered to call [redacted] in an attempt to find the new publishing firm. He did so under the pretext of desiring the information for business reasons but [redacted] would not reveal the information. b7c

[redacted] further advised that [redacted] either owned or had a good deal to do with a Chinese radio program produced on a Metropolitan station. [redacted] advised that if Expose is being published by a union shop, the Typeographical Union in Brooklyn, N.Y. should know where it is printed. He furnished a copy of Expose printed by his firm which is enclosed. RUC. b7c

100-108609-5

SEARCHED ... INDEXED ...
SERIALIZED ... FILED ...
JUL 11 1952
FBI - NEW YORK

CC New York

Enclosure - 1

BPS:mes

[redacted] b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-18-98 BY SPS-JC/MG

818277

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

EAB

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	NOV 28 1952	7/23,27;10/16, 17,29,30/52	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
EXPOSÉ - NEWSPAPER	INTERNAL SECURITY-C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

EXPOSÉ is published by Stuart Publications, 56 West 55 Street, NYC. LYLE STUART is the editor and JOSEPH WHALEN is the managing editor. It is published monthly and sold on newsstands and by subscription. According to the editor, it will do battle with frauds, fight bigotry and will spotlight all who would destroy our freedom. The publication was not known to informants who are familiar with CP activities in the NY area.

DECLASSIFIED BY SPS-JS/TMC
ON 12-18-78 818277

8-12-57 1.CC 2.C,1.C

- P -

DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated upon information received from [redacted] Hancock, New Hampshire, who thought EXPOSÉ to be a subversive paper. b7D

I ORIGIN

Scope of Organization and General Activities

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known [illegible] liability, advised on May 28, 1952 that the EXPOSÉ newspaper is owned and published by Stuart Publications, Inc., which is located at 56 West 55 Street, New York City. According to the informant, EXPOSÉ was chartered under the laws of New Jersey, September 11, 1951, with authorized capital [illegible]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		100-108609-13

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
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2 (1-NY 100-90251)

1 photostat made of p. 31 for 105-0 "The Progressive" at to Photo Lab.

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SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

of 100 shares of no par value preferred stock and 2,400 shares of common stock at $10 per share.

According to [redacted] EXPOSE is published monthly and the first publication appeared in November, 1951. The paper varies from eight to twelve pages, and contains some advertising. It sells at fifteen cents a copy and by subscription at $3.00 a year. As of January, 1952 it has been stated to have paid in subscription of 1,600 and between 8,000 and 9,000 sold at newsstands, and a total circulation including giveaway of 30,000. b2;b7D

According to the Masthead, EXPOSE is published by the Stuart Publications, Inc., 535 Northampton, Easton, Pennsylvania. Editorial and subscription offices are at 56 West 55 Street, New York, New York. The editor is listed as LYLE STUART and managing editor is JOSEPH WHALEN. Subscription rates are as follows: $2.00 for 11 issues; $3.00 for 21 issues; single copies by mail $.25; 6 copies for $1.00.

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that the Stryker Press, Washington, New Jersey, began printing a monthly newspaper called EXPOSE which is published by the Stuart Publications, Inc. and [redacted] b7C
According to [redacted] because of postal regulations the publication office is carried as being at [redacted] address in Easton, Pennsylvania, because the paper is mailed from there, but the editorial and subscription offices are located at 56 West 55 Street, New York City, where [redacted] has his office. b2;b7D b7C

[redacted] stated that [redacted] maintains a box at this place of business where mail is received for EXPOSE and forwarded unopened to [redacted] in New York City. According to [redacted] recently transferred the printing of this publication from the Stryker Press to the Summit Herald Publishing Company, 22 Bank Street, Summit, New Jersey. b2;b7D b7C b2;b7D b7C

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that he had heard that WESTBROOK PEGLER is secretly backing the publication, but that he does not know whether this is true. b2;b7D

[redacted] of the Summit Herald Publishing Company, Summit, New Jersey, advised that he had agreed to publish EXPOSE and accordingly his company published one issue of the newspaper. As a result of this, [redacted] received so many letters of protest from subscribers b7C

to his Summit Herald newspaper who claimed EXPOSÉ was anti-Catholic and anti-Jewish and that he decided to discontinue the EXPOSÉ account.

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised on October 30, 1952 that EXPOSÉ is printed by the J. and W. Newsprinters, Inc., 106 Gerry Street, Brooklyn, New York. b2;b

II. OFFICERS

The Masthead of the paper reflects that LYLE STUART is the editor and JOSEPH WHALEN is managing editor.

b2;b7D Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that [redacted] is an officer of the company and is active in the clerical capacity and assists in editorial work. b7

During September, 1947 a series of "letters to the editor" from LYLE STUART and his wife, MARIE STUART, appeared in the Lynchburg, Virginia news in defense of the CIO, against "keeping the Negro in his place", and remarking upon the lack of any editorial policy "on behalf of legislation for minimum wages, displaced persons, poll tax abolishment, Jim Crow abolishment, health, education, housing, or any of the vital needs of the people of Virginia". One letter criticized the editorial attitude of the paper towards the Negro as deceitful and deliberately untru

The Credit Bureau of Greater New York, by report of March 6, 1950, listed [redacted] as residing at [redacted] North Bergen, New Jersey, and his employment appeared as [redacted] New York City. According to the report, [redacted] His current [redacted] of employment appeared as [redacted] New York City. According to the report, [redacted]

b7C

According to fingerprint cards on file with the Identification Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, [redacted] was born on [redacted] in 1942 he resided at [redacted] Brooklyn, New York. [redacted]

b7C

b7c [redacted]

III STATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

On the front page of the February, 1952 issue of EXPOSÉ is a letter from LYLE STUART addressed to "Dear Former 'In Fact' Reader" and reads in part as follows:

"This is a sample copy of EXPOSÉ. It is being sent to you because we feel it will tell you about EXPOSÉ better than any circular letter. While we are not a successor to 'In Fact', one of our objectives is to provide what 'In Fact' provided; an antedote of falsehood".

"As we stated in our first issue: EXPOSÉ will do battle with frauds, fight bigotry.....will spotlight all who would destroy our freedom - whether they be Communists or the 1,000% Americans who would attempt Communist methods in their pretended fight against Communism. And yet, EXPOSÉ will have no ax to grind. We will print only the honest factual material which is exclusive because no one else dares to print it".

IV MISCELLANEOUS

Confidential Informants [redacted] and [redacted], all of known reliability, advised on July 23, 1952 that EXPOSÉ was not known to them. b2;b7d

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to Whom Furnished	File Number Where Located
b2;b7D [redacted]	Credit report dated 5/20/52	7/27/52	SA [redacted]	100-108609-10
b2; b7D; b7C [redacted] Easton, Pa.	Organization of EXPOSÉ		b7C	100-108609-4
[redacted] Easton, Pa.	Organization of EXPOSÉ		b7C	100-108609-4
b2;b7D b7C [redacted], NYC	Organization of	10/30/52	SA [redacted]	Instant report
b2; b7D [redacted]	Negative	7/23/52	SA [redacted]	100-108609-7
[redacted]	Negative	7/23/52	SA [redacted]	100-108609-7
[redacted]	Negative	7/23/52	SA [redacted]	100-108609-1
[redacted]	Negative	7/23/52	SA [redacted]	100-108609-

b7C

100-108609-13

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK JH

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	7/7/53	6/16,25,29; 7/1,3,6/53	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
[redacted] WAS; [redacted] b7C "EXPOSE" (A Newspaper)	INTERNAL SECURITY - C; BRIBERY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

"Expose," a monthly newspaper consisting of eight pages, presently being published in NYC [redacted] b7C First issue published in 1951. Distributed by [redacted] on subscription and sold at newsstands at $.15 per copy. [redacted] b7C [redacted] assist in publishing paper. CIs advise paper is anti-Catholic and anti-Jewish. Said to have been started by [redacted] on $5,000 advanced by his wife. "Expose" b7C has bank account with average balance in medium four figures. Printed by J and N News Printers, Brooklyn, NY, since July, 1952. Monthly printing since then between 12,000 and 14,500 copies. Average monthly circulation November, 1952, to May, 1953, approximately 6,350 copies. Not known whether he has any outside financial backing, although one CI feels sure that BENJAMIN HARRISON FREEDMAN, a wealthy anti-Zionist of NYC, backed at least one issue. [redacted] upon interview, advised that he attended a b7C Senate Internal Security Committee Hearing in spring of 1953 and heard ordered stricken from the record certain answers of the witnesses which appeared "cute" or comical. Thought they might furnish basis for interesting stories and sent letters in question to Congressional reporters. Before sending, showed copy to his attorney, who said could not see anything illegal about it. Other background and criminal record of [redacted] set out. b7C

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6-18-78 BY SP5 JCMG 818277

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☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 10—50255-2

DETAILS: Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, b2;b7D
in a report dated January 20, 1953 concerning "Expose" Incorporated, 55 West 42 Street, New York, New York, set out the following:

The corporation is said to have been formed under New York laws in 1952 to continue the publication of "Expose", a newspaper previously published by Stuart Publications, Incorporated, in which the principles were the same as in "Expose" Incorporated, namely, [redacted] b7C

[redacted] has been associated with the business for b7C
approximately one and one-half years, and prior to that time, was employed by [redacted] b7C
and others. His wife is active in a clerical capacity and assists in editorial work. [redacted] b7C
[redacted] and is said to have operated as a free lance writer, and several of his writings are said to have been accepted by "True Crime" magazine.

The first publication of "Expose" appeared in November 1951. It varied from eight to twelve pages; sells in the newsstands for $.15 per copy; by subscription, $2.00 for eleven issues; $3.00 for 21 issues; $1.00 for six issues; and $.25 for a single copy.

[redacted] could furnish no financial information relative b2;b
to "Expose".

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, b2;b7
furnished the following information which he had obtained from a confidential source whom he believed to be reliable:

[redacted] b7C
and is the older of two brothers. His father allegedly committed suicide at the age of 43 in about 1929. Following the father's death, [redacted] his mother, and his brother lived off

his father's insurance until about 1937. Thereafter, they received their support from the Department of Welfare and the Emergency Relief Bureau. The subject attended public schools in New York City, and left during the seventh term on February 1, 1940. He worked at various jobs including International News Service, Variety, and others for a few months each, and in 1941, served in the Merchant Marine for a short period. Later, he was inducted into the United States Army. At the present time, the subject resides [redacted] b7C

On April 13, 1942, according to the information received from [redacted] the subject attempted to extort from one [redacted] the sum of $200.00, telling [redacted] that two newspaper men had prepared a story connecting [redacted] with alleged abortions, and that he, [redacted] could suppress publication of the story for $200.00. [redacted] at that time was awaiting sentence in New York State court on a charge of grand larceny. b2;b7D b7C

[redacted] agreed to pay the sum of $200.00 requested, but in the meantime, advised the District Attorney of the matter. When the subject appeared, [redacted] handed him $200.00 in marked bills, and the subject was immediately placed under arrest. b7C b7C

On April 18, 1942, the subject pleaded guilty to attempted extortion, and on March 14, 1942, sentence was suspended, and he was placed on two years probation in a court of General Sessions, New York.

On May 5, 1952, [redacted] b7

Information received from [redacted] further states that "Expose", which was published by the subject, first appeared b2;b

in 1951, and consisted of a combination of supposed exposes on public figures and movements. Each issue thus far has featured some form of attack by exposition, and some of the specific articles were entitled as follows:

Homosexuals in our Prisons
The Truth About Carter's Little Liver Pills
Truman and the Vatican
Is Sex Worse Than Murder?
A Priest Leaves the Church
The Anti-Defamation League Exposed

In addition to being anti-many things, [redacted] stated that [redacted] has followed an anti-Catholic and anti-Jewish and pro-sensationalism line. b2;b7D b7C

[redacted] stated that he did not know if anyone was backing [redacted] financially in the publication of "Expose", nor did he know the extent of the newspaper's circulation. b2;b7D b7C

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, who conducted an investigation of "Expose" and the subject, furnished in substance the same information relative to [redacted] and "Expose" as furnished by [redacted] and set out above. In addition, he advised as follows: b2;b7D b7C; b2;b7

[redacted] are the only employees of "Expose". [redacted] started the publication of "Expose" with $5,000, which was advanced by his wife. b7C b7C

[redacted] stated that he feels certain that at least one issue of "Expose" was financed by BENJAMIN HARRISON FREEDMAN of 300 Central Park West, New York, New York, who, according to [redacted] is an immensely wealthy and a rabid anti-Zionist. One issue of "Expose" carried an article which was commendatory by FREEDMAN, and [redacted] stated he had received information, the source of which he would not reveal, to the effect that FREEDMAN had financed this issue. b2;b7D b2;b7D

[redacted] had no further information to offer concerning any financial backing which [redacted] might be receiving or might have received, saying that income from subscriptions and sales from the newsstands might be sufficient to sustain the paper. He stated that he had received various reports concerning the number of copies of each issue printed, varying from 1500 to 42,000. [redacted] stated that in his opinion, [redacted] is anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, and just about anti-everything, and that he would publish anything which might be used as a "shakedown".

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, furnished the following information which should not be used in any proceedings without prior issuance of a subpoena duces tecum:

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] according to [redacted] b7D; b2

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

It is noted that Salmon is the rental agent for the building in which "Expose's" office is located.

[redacted] b7D/b7C

[redacted] could furnish no further information relative to the subject or "Expose." b2; b7D

[redacted] J and W News Printers, 106 Gerry Street, Brooklyn, New York, was contacted, and he furnished the following information: b7C

J and W has been printing "Expose" since July, 1952. They have printed it monthly since then, with the exception of February, 1953, when no issue was published. The monthly printing bill has run roughly between $300. and $400. and has always been paid on time by a check signed by [redacted] b7C [redacted] The number of copies printed has varied between 12,000 and 14,000 per month, with 14,500 copies being printed one month. The printing for June, 1953 numbered 14,000. Each issue has consisted of eight pages.

After the printing, an individual by the name of [redacted] who resides somewhere on the East Side in lower Manhattan, comes to the J and W plant and handles the mailing of certain unknown copies of the newspaper, and the balance is delivered to the "Expose" office on 42nd Street, New York City. b7C

[redacted] does not know how "Expose" came to J and W, but does recall that [redacted] had previously printed an article which was highly critical of the Anti-Defamation League, and was having trouble getting anyone to handle the printing of this paper. When he came to J and W, he requested that they not put their union label number on the paper because he did not want anyone to be able to trace it and find out where the paper was being printed. b7c

[redacted] GI Distributors, 208 West 68 Street, New York, New York, was contacted and he furnished the following information: b7c

His company, since December 1951, has been handling the distribution of "Expose" to newsstands in Metropolitan New York and throughout the United States. The distribution in Metropolitan New York is handled directly by GI, while distribution outside New York is handled by GI furnishing addressed mailing slips to [redacted] showing the names and addresses of newsstands throughout the United States who desire "Expose", together with the number of copies each newsstand desires. b7c

From his records, [redacted] furnished the following information, showing, by month, the number of copies of "Expose" distributed to newsstands in Metropolitan New York together with the net amount actually sold by the newsstands, the latter figure having been arrived at by deducting the number of returns from the number distributed: b7c

Month	Copies Distributed	Copies Sold
December 1951	4000	436
January 1952	16000	3150
February 1952	10000	3303
March 1952	10000	2136
April 1952	9000	2231
May 1952	9000	2333
June 1952	9000	2403
July 1952	8880	2141

Month	Copies Distributed	Copies Sold
August 1952	8000	1871
September 1952	8000	2181
October 1952	10000	2450
November 1952	8000	1810
December 1952	9000	2178
January 1953	5000	1090
February 1953	5000	1924
March 1953	6000	2904
April 1953	4500	1630
May 1953	4500	2180
June 1953	5000	? returns not received

[redacted] advised that his records reflecting the number of copies mailed monthly to newsstands throughout the United States outside the Metropolitan New York area were not complete, but that from January 1952 to July 1952 the number varied from a low of 1160 in June 1952 to a high of 1955 in July 1952. He had no record showing the number of returns during that period, nor did he have any record of the number mailed during August, September, or October 1952. During November and December 1952, and January 1953, a total of 5550 was mailed to newsstands throughout the United States. Of this, 4019 were returned, leaving a net of 1531 sold. During the four months from February 1953 to May 1953, 5235 were mailed, and 4036 returned, leaving a net of 1199 sold during that four month period. b7c

[redacted] further advised that GI had nothing to do with distributing "Expose" to individual subscribers, saying that as far as he knows, [redacted] handles this himself. b7c

On July 3, 1953, [redacted] b7c
New York, New York, was interviewed in the New York Office, at which time he furnished the following information:

He is a mailer by trade, and worked at various printing firms handling the mailing of publications. He handles a portion of his business at the J and W News Printers, 106 Gerry Street, Brooklyn, New York. When J and W started printing "Expose", [redacted] because of his already established connection with J and W, was employed by [redacted] to handle the mailing of "Expose", which he does one day a month. He handles the mailing to individual subscribers to "Expose" and to the newsstands throughout the country outside the Metropolitan New York area. The lists of subscribers and newsstands are supplied to him by [redacted] The number of copies mailed by him has varied between 4500 and slightly more than 6000 per month. He has kept no record in this regard, but estimates that of this amount, about 4000 per month are mailed to individual subscribers, with the balance being mailed to newsstands. He stated the mailings have shown a gradual increase, with last month, June, being the largest.

b7c

b7c

b7c

From the information set forth above, and using the figure of 4000 as the number of individual subscribers as estimated by [redacted] the following, it is believed, reflects fairly accurately the average monthly circulation of "Expose" for the seven month period from November 1952 to May 1953:

b7c

Sold to newsstands in Metropolitan New York	13,716
Sold to newsstands outside Metropolitan New York	2,730
Sold direct to individual subscribers	28,000
Total	44,446

Thus, the average monthly circulation for this seven month period, based on the figures set out above as 6350 copies.

On July 6, 1953, [redacted] at his request, was interviewed in the New York Office by SA [redacted] b7c and the writer, at which time he volunteered the following information:

Some time during the spring of 1953, he attended a hearing in Washington of the Senate Internal Security Committee. At this hearing, certain answers of the witnesses, which answers were ordered stricken from the record, appeared to [redacted] to be "cute" or comical, and he thought they b7c might possibly furnish the basis for an interesting story. After the hearing, he returned to New York City, and about three weeks later, he prepared 20 or 25 copies of a letter which he addressed to the Congressional reporters, whose names he obtained from the Congressional record. These letters asked the reporters to supply [redacted] with excerpts b7c from or transcripts of stricken testimony, for which service [redacted] would pay the reporter a nominal fee. b7c

Before sending out these letters, [redacted] showed b7c a copy to his attorney, [redacted] Mutual Life b7c Insurance Building, New York City, and asked his opinion. [redacted] advised [redacted] that he could see nothing illegal b7c about the letters, and [redacted] sent them out. He stated that he could not see anything wrong with what he had done, pointing out that on the two occasions that he has attended Congressional Committee hearings, he has heard testimony ordered stricken from the record, and later found that the wire services, which had had representatives at the hearing, had carried this stricken testimony.

[redacted] stated that the type of testimony he had b7c in mind when he wrote the letters in question to the Congressional reporters was of a comical or human interest nature, and definitely not security. He volunteered that he had started his newspaper from scratch; that it is anti-Communist and anti-Fascist; and that his paper's policy is to publish stories and articles which other newspapers and magazines do not

publish because of fear of pressure group reprisal, cancellation of advertising, and reluctance to enter into the field of general controversy. He stated that his policy is to publish anything which has been suppressed.

[redacted] Salmon Management Center, 11 West 22nd Street, New York, New York, which manages the property at 55 West 42nd Street, New York, New York, where the "Expose" office is located, advised SA [redacted] that the lease on the "Expose" office was signed by [redacted] and that no other name appeared in his record. b7c b7c

Confidential Informants [redacted] and [redacted] both of known reliability, were contacted by SA [redacted] and they advised that they had no knowledge of who, if anyone, is furnishing financial backing for [redacted] in the publishing of "Expose." b2; b7D b7c b7c

A review of the Army service record on file at the Adjutant General's Office, Demobilized Personnel Records Branch, World War II Unit, Department of the Army, for [redacted] Army Serial Number [redacted] indicates that [redacted] b7c

[redacted] the following is an abstract from the Army record of [redacted] b7c

Personal History

[redacted] b7c

[redacted] b7c

Findings of Neuropsychiatric Consultation, October 23, 1944:

1. [redacted] b7c
2. [redacted]
3. [redacted]

Information contained on [redacted] Report Of Separation b7c reflected that his character at the time of separation, b7c [redacted] was rated excellent.

[redacted] b7c

The following background and descriptive information is contained in the record:

Date and place of birth [redacted] b7c

Height
Weight

Race
Hair
Eyes
Complexion
Build
Education
Civilian Occupation
Military Occupation
Addresses

Relatives

Criminal Record

Miscellaneous

Local Draft Board #
Order number

[redacted]

b7C

Records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, were checked by SE [redacted] and reflect that the subject has been living at Floral Park Gardens, North Bergen, New Jersey since November 1949; [redacted] and maintains a bank account at the New York Trust Company, 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City; and that the files contain no derogatory information nor any other information relative to his financial standing.

b7C

b7C

The records of the New York City Police Department were checked by SA [redacted] and they reflect that on April 13, 1942, [redacted] under number [redacted]

b7C

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

b2; b7D

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

b2; b7D

[redacted] -b2; b7D

[redacted] -b7C

New York, New York

[redacted] New York, New York

[redacted] New York, New York

[redacted] New York, New York

[redacted] New York, New York

b7C

MISCELLANEOUS

On July 3, 1953, [redacted] telephonically communicated b7C with SAC BOARDMAN and said that he had learned that the Bureau was making inquiries of his printer, distributor, etcetera regarding "Expose", and requested that he be contacted directly, and he would furnish whatever information was desired. This information was telephonically furnished to the Bureau, and subsequently, the Bureau instructed that [redacted] be permitted b7C to come to the field office, and that the questioning be restricted to the letters in question, and that if [redacted] b7C desired to volunteer any additional information, he be permitted to do so.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

On the evening of July 3, 1953, the reporting agent telephonically contacted [redacted] and attempted to make an appointment to see him on the following day in the Bureau field office. [redacted] declined, saying that he desired first to consult with his attorney, whom he could not contact until Monday, July 6, 1953. He stated that he would discuss the matter with his attorney, and depending upon the latter's advice, he would thereafter contact the reporting agent. On July 6, 1953, [redacted] telephoned the New York Office, and an appointment was made for that afternoon, with the results as set forth herein.

BENJAMIN HARRISON FREEDMAN, mentioned herein, is identical with an individual who furnished the original information in the case entitled "ANNA M. ROSENBERG - ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP IN JOHN REED CLUB; SPECIAL INQUIRY", Bureau file 126-486, New York file 62-10641. He also testified before the Armed Services Committee of the Senate on the nomination of ANNA M. ROSENBERG to be Assistant Secretary of Defense.

LEAD

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will conduct any further investigation requested by the department.

REFERENCE

Bureau letter to Washington Field, 6/12/53.
New York air-tel to Bureau, 7/6/53.

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK MOH

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	7/21/53	2/18,24,25; 3/9,11;4/8,21, 27,29,30;5/3, 15,25-27;6/8, 16-19,22-24/53	[redacted] b7C
TITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE
EXPOSE - NEWSPAPER			INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Publication located at 55 West 42nd Street, New York City. [redacted] Nothing subversive concerning [redacted] Various sources unable to identify [redacted] Criminal record of [redacted] set forth. b7C

- C -

DECLASSIFICATION AS OF 5-17-27
By 6855

DETAILS:

Scope of Organization and General Activities

A review of EXPOSE for the issue of February, 1953 to June, 1953, reflected that the Editor was LYLE STUART and the Managing Editor, JOSEPH WHALEN. It was noted that the office was located at 55 West 42nd Street, New York City.

[redacted] Salmon Management Company, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City, Agents, 55 West 42nd Street, advised that [redacted] had signed a one year lease for a room at 55 West 42nd Street. b7C

Officers

As noted above, [redacted] advised he had no information concerning [redacted] in his files, and [redacted] name was not on the Directory Board of the building. b7C

1 cc to 108
c.1 c - see Ser. 40

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4-New York (100-108609)
(1-100-90251)
100D10-32

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Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, b2;b7D advised in the past that [redacted] had written for "True Crime" magazine, however, [redacted] of "True Crime" b7C detective magazine, 570 Lexington Avenue, stated that there was no record in any of the files of this magazine concerning [redacted] b7C

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, b2;b7D advised that [redacted] was unknown to him and he had no information concerning any subversive activities on the part of [redacted] b7C

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, b2;b7D advised that he knew nothing subversive about [redacted] and was b7C unable to furnish any identifying information concerning him.

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, b2;b7D advised that he did not know [redacted] and knew nothing subversive b7C concerning him.

b7C [redacted] was unknown to Confidential Informant [redacted] b2;b7D of known reliability, and suggested Confidential Informant [redacted] be contacted.

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, b2;b7D could only state that [redacted] was probably in the Merchant Marine with [redacted] and knew nothing subversive concerning b7C [redacted]

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, b2;b7D advised that [redacted] was not known and nothing subversive was b7C known to the informant.

[redacted] of the Associated Newspapers, b7 229 West 43rd Street, New York City, advised that [redacted] was unknown to him and therefore, nothing subversive was known.

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, b2;b7D stated that the only information concerning [redacted] was that he b7C was in the Merchant Marine with [redacted]

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, b2;b7D could furnish no identifying information concerning [redacted] b7C

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, b2;b7D was unable to identify [redacted] or furnish any subversive information b7C concerning him.

The records of Confidential Informant [redacted] of known b2;b7D reliability, reflected no information concerning [redacted] b7C

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, b2;b7D on April 21, 1953, May 3rd, and May 28, 1953, was unable to furnish any identifying or subversive information concerning b7C [redacted]

[redacted] formerly of the Communist Party, advised SA [redacted] on June 14, 1953, that [redacted] was unknown b7C to him, both as to his identity and any subversive activities.

The Credit Bureau of Greater New York was checked by SE [redacted] and contained no information concerning b7C [redacted]

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, b2;b7D could furnish no identifying information concerning [redacted] b7C and knew nothing subversive concerning him.

This was substantiated by Confidential Informant b2;b7D [redacted] of known reliability.

Confidential Informant [redacted] did make available a b2;b7D memo on the background of [redacted] and the publication, b7C "EXPOSE". This information is set forth as follows:

[redacted] He came from a very poor family that was soon impoverished when [redacted] father committed suicide when [redacted] was seven years old. Much of the time [redacted] his mother and brother were on the relief roles which b7C

occasioned an acute self-consciousness on the part of [redacted] regarding his shabby appearance. During his public and high school days he did all sorts of odd jobs in order to supplement the meager family income. b7c

In 1942 [redacted] was employed as a clerk in a music record store. While so employed he either conceived or in the very least executed a plan to shake down a purported rich crank who maintained a luxury apartment in the neighborhood of [redacted] employment. [redacted] went to this individual and advised him that he knew a couple of reporters who were planning to do a story exposing this individual. [redacted] then intimated that for the payment of money he could have the story killed. The intended victim played along with [redacted] and promised him payment. [redacted] returned the next day with a note purportedly from the reporters but which in fact he had concocted himself, wherein the reporters agreed to lay off the story. The intended victim pocketed the note and handed over several hundred dollars, previously agreed upon, to [redacted] whereupon [redacted] was immediately seized by detectives of the New York County District Attorney's Office. b7c b7c b7c

[redacted] b7c

[redacted] during the war years, served in the Merchant Marine and while there became friendly with one [redacted] who now acts in the capacity of [redacted] EXPOSE. After his discharge from the Merchant Marine, [redacted] shifted around from odd job to odd job. Finally in 1945 he secured a position with INS at their Columbus, Ohio, bureau. From reliable sources it was ascertained that [redacted] was so employed for five months. His superiors there considered his work unsatisfactory, in that he was unreliable as a newspaper man and a reporter. It was their belief that they could not trust his material. [redacted] was allowed to resign and as it was subsequently learned, if he did not he would have been dropped. b7c b7c

Perhaps typical of the way in which [redacted] operates is the information also reliably reported, that approximately a year ago [redacted] called officials at the New York Office of INS and demanded, under some veiled threat, that he be rehired. Needless to say, he was not rehired. b7c b7c

After his employment with INS terminated, he then secured a position with VARIETY Magazine. A colleague of [redacted] on VARIETY reported that he was considered thoroughly disreputable, a dangerous psychotic with a Hitler complex. While on VARIETY's payroll, [redacted] spent many of his nights working in the early hours, not writing copy, but going through his editor's desk, rummaging about the files and laboriously copying down VARIETY's subscription lists. [redacted] tenure of employment with VARIETY lasted a few short months when he was dismissed. b7c b7c

After his employment with VARIETY he became affiliated with Music Business Magazine. After a short time there he was again fired for incompetency and dishonesty and it is reported that while there he had been involved in "kickback" deals with photographers, had submitted material that he hadn't actually covered, fake reviews, etc., and it is further reported that he attempted to blackmail people via his editorial privilege.

About this time [redacted] again drifted from job to job and venture to venture, and planned to start a sheet which eventually culminated in EXPOSE. b7c

In the interim [redacted] who is Jewish, married a girl from a Methodist family. According to intimates, his wife had a decided radical slant and she strongly influenced [redacted] thinking and writing; [redacted] is known today to have a hostile attitude to big business and has a particular horror of makers of public opinion whom he regards as stuffed shirts and phonies. b7c b7c

It is believed that at the present time [redacted] resides in North Bergen, New Jersey. b7c

THE "EXPOSE" VENTURE

As previously reported, [redacted] has been considering the publication of EXPOSE for quite some time. He hoped to publish a smartly written paper with a radical slant with enough down to earth material which he hoped would attract a wide, popular following. Most of the material utilized in EXPOSE is dug up by [redacted] and [redacted] although [redacted] claims to have the services of many newspaper men who are volunteering their material. It is reported that 28,000 copies were printed of his first issue and it is believed that he has shown a slight increase since then. For the most part the newspaper's main circulation is in New York City where it is to be found on some of the newstands. In this connection it should be noted that [redacted] of the News Dealers Association of Greater New York, advised that his organization would refuse to distribute EXPOSE in view of the nature of the material contained therein. b7c b7c

[redacted] started off with a reported $5,000 of his own money and is known to be seeking outside financial assistance. b7c

According to Confidential Informant [redacted] an examination of EXPOSE reflected that it was an anti-semetic and bigoted publication. According to the informant it has shown an anti-Catholic and anti-Semetic inclination. Informant declared that EXPOSE disregarded facts and attacked anyone who dared to question it. b2;b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, could furnish no subversive information or identification of [redacted] b2;b7D b7c

Criminal Record

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that there was no record of [redacted] b2;b7D b7c

[redacted] b7c

In view of the fact this investigation reflected nothing of a subversive nature, this case is being closed by authority of the SAC.

NY 100-108609

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANT

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or description of information	Date received	Agent to whom furnished	File and Serial # where located
[redacted] b2;b7D	May, 1953	May, 1953	SE [redacted] b7C	Instant case
[redacted] b7C;b7D NYC	Information re [redacted] b7C	5/25/53	SA [redacted]	Instant case
[redacted] b2;b7D	"	5/27/53	"	"
[redacted] b7C;b7D NYC	"	5/26/53	"	"
[redacted] b2;b7D b7C;b7D		4/27/53	SA [redacted] b7C	"
[redacted] b2;b7D b7C;b7D NYC		4/27/53	"	"

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or description of information	Date received	Agent to whom furnished	File and Serial # where located
[redacted] -b2;b7D [redacted] NYC	Information re [redacted] -b7C	6/16/53	SA [redacted] -b7C	Instant case
[redacted] -b2;b7D [redacted] -b7C NYC	"	6/23/53	"	"
[redacted] -b2;b7D [redacted] -b7C NYC	"	6/23/53	"	"
[redacted] -b2;b7D [redacted] -b7C [redacted] NYC	"	"	"	"
[redacted] -b2;b7D [redacted] -b7C [redacted] NYC	"	"	"	"

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or description of information	Date received	Agent to whom furnished	File and serial # where located
[redacted] -b2;b7D [redacted] NYC	Information re [redacted] -b7C	6/23/53	SA [redacted] -b7C	Instant case
[redacted] -b2;b7D [redacted] NYC	Information re [redacted] -b7C	6/17/53	"	"
[redacted] -b2;b7D	"	"	"	"
[redacted]	Information re [redacted] -b7C	6/24/53	SA [redacted]	"
[redacted]	Information re [redacted] -b7C	6/17/53	SA [redacted]	"

b7C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] 11/28/52 at New York.
Report of SA [redacted] 1/30/53 at Newark. } b7C
Bureau letters to New York, 2/16/53 and 5/1/53.
St. Louis letter to the Bureau and New York, 3/19/53.
New York letters to the Bureau, 5/25/53 and 6/25/53.

Director, FBI (105-10439) 8/3/53

SAC, New York (58-777)

[redacted] was.
"EXPOSE" (A Newspaper)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
BRIBERY

Enclosed herewith is the August, 1953 copy of "Expose" and a photostatic copy of pages 1 and 4 of that issue. The Bureau's attention is directed to the article on pages 1 and 4 entitled "FBI Investigates 'Expose' as J. B. MATTHEWS Bites the Dust." This article refers to the investigation conducted in the captioned case, results of which are set forth in the report of SAA [redacted] dated 7/7/53 at New York.

b7C

SAAs [redacted] and [redacted] have informed me that at the outset of the interview with [redacted] they informed [redacted] that the FBI conducts investigations whenever there is an indication that a federal statute coming within the Bureau's jurisdiction has been violated and that instant investigation was being conducted to determine if he had violated the bribery statute. The interviewing agents have informed me that a very firm attitude was adopted by them and that absolutely nothing was done or said by them before, during or after the interview which could in any way be interpreted as an apology for conducting the investigation.

b7C

Encs. (2)

1 - NY 100-108609
1 - NY 100-90251

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS
DATE 6-4-98 SPS-JC/TMG
818277

WAH:EMF

100-108609-25

DIRECTOR, FBI 4/3/61

SAC, NEW YORK (100-108609)

"THE INDEPENDENT"
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

Re Bureau routing slip 3/28/61, advising that an article by the American Legion concerning the HCUA film "Operation Abolition" appeared in "THE INDEPENDENT". The date of the issue in which this article reportedly appeared was not known although the Bureau advised that it was believed to be within the past several months.

On March 31, 1961, the issues of "THE INDEPENDENT" for January, February and March, 1961, were reviewed at the New York Public Library, New York City, and the January 1961 issue, page 8, under the title "San Francisco" contained mention of the student demonstration against the HCUA. The November and December, 1960, issues were obtained at "THE INDEPENDENT" office, 225 Lafayette Street, New York, N. Y., discreetly on 3/31/61, and perusal of these 1960 issues reflected no mention of "Operation Abolition."

On March 31, 1961, an unknown receptionist at "THE INDEPENDENT" office advised that the only recent issue of the newspaper, "THE INDEPENDENT," which contained an article concerning the student demonstration was the January 1961 issue under the title "San Francisco." This copy was secured at "The Independent" office and is being submitted to the Bureau.

On March 31, 1961, inquiry at the New York Public Library indicated that "THE INDEPENDENT" newspaper issues from June 1960 to December 1960, were then in binding and would not be available for perusal until April 15, 1961. It is noted that "THE INDEPENDENT" is a monthly newspaper.

UACB no further efforts will be made to locate this article.

2 - BUREAU (1 ENCL.) (RM)
2 - NEW YORK (100-108609) (#41)
(1 - 100-87235) (CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTERS) (#41)

HPL:DJG
(4)

12-18-98 SP5-JC/TMG
818277

100-108609-42